The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Continued Consideration of the Irish Church Bill.

Press Comments on the Alabama Claims' Postponement.

Rumored Resignation of the Whole French Ministry.

Reported Extension of Civil Authority in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Bill Reported from Committee to the House—Proposed Additional Amendments.

LONDON, Friday, July 9—Midnight.

In the House of Lords to-night the Irish Church bill came up for report from the Committee. On motion of Lord CAIRNS, the date "first of May, 1871," was substituted for the "first of January, 1872," throughout the bill.

Lord REDESDALE moved an amendment, that the representatives of the Irish Church, and the Catholic Synod in cases of vacant bishoprics, nominate three persons for the Crown to select from, and that the Crown be empowered to summon one Archbishop and two Bishops from each Church to sit in Parliament.

The Earl of GRANARD protested, on the part of the Catholics, against the amendment, which he declared was utterly inadmissible, and it was withdrawn.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved that clause 28, giving power to convey additional land to the Church body, be restored to its original form. He said the clause, as now amended, revived Protestant ascendency in its most hateful form, giving glebe lands to the Church body, but refusing them to Catholics and Presbyterians. It was certain that the Government and the House of Commons would never sanction the amended clause.

The Marquis of SALISBURY replied that, in moving the amendment, he contemplated similar grants to the Catholics and Presbyterians according to Mr. BRIGHT's original proposal, which Mr. GLADSTONE had indorsed. But he thought that the retention of their own glebes by the Irish Church was not unfair.

After further discussion the Earl of DERBY announced that the Catholics had decided not to accept glebe lands or residences.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE's motion to restore clause 28 was lost by a vote of 40 to 91.

The amendment embracing the proposal of Earl GRANVILLE to pay half a million sterling in money instead of handing over private endowments created before 1660 was agreed to.

The report was then received.

The Earl of CLANCARTY gave notice that when the bill came up for third reading he should move a postponement of the reading for three months.

The Alabama Claims Debate in the Commons—Comments of the Times and Star—Overend, Gurney & Co.

LONDON, Friday, July 9.

The *Times* regards the postponement of the debate on the *Alabama* claims with satisfaction. Their introduction at the present moment would serve no good purpose. A general sense of weariness with respect to the subject on both sides necessitates an interval of a considerable period before it is resumed. Debate could only be useful if Parliament disapproved of the conduct of the Ministry, or wished to instruct it in regard to future negotiations. But there is no dissatisfaction. The only charge against Lords STANLEY and CLARENDON is that they were too yielding; but the Commons were not likely to advise a withdrawal of the concessions made, nor were they prepared to lay down a plan for future negotiations, and anticipations of such results from the discussion were most imprudent. Another reason for declining discussion is a due regard for national dignity, which forbids our approaching the American Government on these questions; public opinion is unanimous on this point. The last treaty was virtually American, for it was made, altered and realtered by SEWARD and JOHNSON. It was rejected as much through party antipathies as from any discontent with its provisions. It was probably foredoomed, and, whatever its provisions might have been, in all likelihood would have met the same fate. England is ready to listen to any proposals from America; but to display a desire to receive them favorably would tend to increase, not lessen, the demands. When Mr. MOTLEY considers the feeling of America is such that a treaty consistent with the honor of England will satisfy Americans, he may address the Government for a renewal of negotiations. Only such a treaty will have a chance of acceptance. Nothing more is desired than to live in peace and good will with a kindred nation; but now less disposition exists to sacrifice the interests and dignity of the country to any unjust pretensions. The public will not approve any eagerness to negotiate which seems to forebode weakness when negotiation comes. The prevalence of more moderate views in America is gratifying. It is to be hoped that the question of the Queen's Neutrality Proclamation, which has dropped out of sight, will be tacitly abandoned. This favorable change is owing to the discovery that England will not concede beyond a certain point, and this resolution is not likely to be shaken.

The *Star* is glad that the *Alabama* discussion has been postponed. American resentment against England is likely to become weaker, and her desire to reduce the burden of public debt stronger. The best thing for both countries is to hold their peace for awhile. No general discussion can simplify matters. The new House of Commons evidently preferred to leave the responsibility of the postponement on the Government; and the *Star* thinks the country will approve its prudent self-restraint.

It is reported that Lord HOWDEN has been appointed Minister of England to Spain.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce have tendered a public breakfast to HAMILTON HILL.

The assignees of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co.'s Bank will pay a dividend of one shilling on the pound in September, making full payment to all creditors of their claims with the exception of accrued interest.

The Turf—The Newmarket Races.

NEWMARKET, Friday, July 9.

The sweepstakes of ten sovereigns each, for two-year-old colts and fillies, was won by *Wheatear*, beating Mr. ELLIOTT's *Afterm*, by *Weatherbit*.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and the Corps Legislatif—The Interpellation for Political Reforms.

PARIS, Friday, July 9.

The *Peuple Francais* says the Deputies in the Corps Legislatif who are now signing an interpellation for political reforms are members of the *Tiers Parti*, and friends of the Government. They do not want the Emperor to renounce his right of initiative, but ask him to allow the Chamber to share in it. We believe the Emperor is not disposed to reject their demand. The situation is not disquieting. While one side is not disposed to make exaggerated claims, the other is equally resolved not to make exaggerated resistance. The crisis will terminate in a compromise which will satisfy public opinion. The article continues: "Minister ROUHER, in his reply yesterday to M. FAVRE, admitted that a ministerial crisis was spoken of; but the great question of changes, which will powerfully affect the institutions of society in the future, was bound up with the question of the barrier which must be raised against revolution. We know not when or by whom the agreement will be achieved; but we do know on what vital force the Chamber will rely to preserve society."

Rumored Resignation of the Ministry—The New Cabinet.

PARIS, Friday, July 9.

The evening journals announce the resignation of the Ministers. It is believed that M. ROUHER has been commissioned to form a new Cabinet, which will include four members of the *Tiers Parti*. A manifesto from the Emperor is looked for.

Senator RAMSEY, of Minnesota, arrived here to-day.

SPAIN.

The Ministry Condemned—Republicanism in the Provinces.

MADRID, Friday, July 9.

The Press and the people generally condemn the Ministry.

The Governor of Catalonia has been dismissed for not preventing a republican demonstration in Barcelona. Disorders are anticipated there, and troops are kept in readiness to suppress any turbulence.

THE NEW CABLE.

Advices to Thursday Noon—Everything Working Well.

BREST, Friday, July 9.

Up to Thursday noon the steamship *Great Eastern* had run 1,784 knots from this port, and paid out 1,977 knots of the cable. The officers of the expedition on board the steamer expected to reach shoal water by Friday noon.

JAMAICA.

Arrival of the Quaker City at Kingston—Her Destination Unknown.

KINGSTON, Saturday, July 3, via HAVANA, Friday, July 9.

The steamer *Quaker City* arrived here on the 20th ult., and sailed yesterday. Her destination is unknown.

The schooner *Lahere* and cargo have been embargoed.

CUBA.

Government Expenditures for July—Extension of Civil Authority—Increased Freedom of Press use of the Telegraph.

HAVANA, Friday, July 9.

The Government estimates the expenditures for July at $3,000,000, distributed as follows: War, $800,000; Navy, $200,000; Interior, $150,000; Education, $11,000; miscellaneous, $850,000. The Government has embargoed up to date 540 estates, of which twenty have produced $85,000 for the State. The rest are in a state of liquidation.

Count VALMASEDA writes to the Captain-General that the civil authority has been reestablished in the jurisdictions of Manzanillo, Bayamo and Jiguani, and traveling on the highways was safe.

Captain-General DE RODAS has granted the correspondent of the Associated Press a freer use of the telegraph. At an interview he said that in reporting military movements the correspondent would always be permitted to state facts, though at times they might be unfavorable to the Government; that true knowledge abroad of what actually passed in Cuba would injure no one save the rebels.

The Gettysburg Battle-field—Future Work of the Memorial Association—Proposed Reunion of Officers Who Commanded on Both Sides on the Field.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Friday, July 9.

The Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Memorial Association have passed resolutions contemplating the settlement of most important and interesting questions of fact connected with the battle, which may bring hither General LEE and other rebel Generals, as well as commanders of the Union army, and its corps, divisions and brigades. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That this Battle-field Memorial Association having accomplished its first purpose by securing the tenure of all the more important portions of the battle ground, and thus preventing a change in the physical aspect of the field, will now proceed with the next purpose of the organization—the indicating of the field with plain but enduring memorials constructed from the granite of its hills.

Resolved, That the indicating of the more prominent events of the three days' struggles, with the positions of the forces, corps, divisions and brigades, by permanent memorials, making the field of battle its own interpreter, is the best method of according and perpetuating the history of the battle in its simple truth, and of furnishing a practical illustration in study of the art of war, thus popularizing and affording alike to the citizen and foreign visitor a ready acquaintance with this battle which, perhaps, better than any other, illustrates the greatest waged battle of the century.

The Secretary of the Association was directed to invite the Generals who commanded armies, corps, divisions and brigades, to furnish the information required, in order truly to designate the positions and events to be perpetuated; and to make arrangements for their reunion on the field in the first week of August, to confer together and determine the points to be commemorated.

The Recent Parricide in New-Hampshire—Particulars of the Case.

BOSTON, Friday, July 9.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Lee, N. H., who was recently shot by his son, died yesterday. The particulars of the affair are as follows: On the day before the tragedy some boys had greatly irritated Mr. CRAWFORD by firing guns in the vicinity of his house, so much so that he had fired at them to force them to stop, and had wounded one in the leg. On Tuesday, the next day, a dispute arose between CRAWFORD and his son in regard to the time the boys had been firing, when CRAWFORD called his son a liar, and threatened to break a chair over his head; the boy daring him to do so. CRAWFORD struck him with one. Then the boy went to his room and got his revolver, and CRAWFORD got an ax and tried to knock his son down stairs, hitting him once near the shoulder, making a small wound. He was about to strike him again when the son shot him, first in the shoulder and then in the bowels, and then the father was overpowered by a neighbor. CRAWFORD had an ungovernable temper, and had several times threatened his son. The youth had procured the revolver for defence of his life.

The Baltimore Singing Festival—Final Arrangements.

BALTIMORE, Md., Friday, July 9.

The final arrangements for the reception of all the singing societies from New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere have been completed. Maryland Institute and Concordia Hall, where the principal singing will take place, have been beautifully and tastefully decorated, as well as many of the hotels. The last rehearsal of the oratorio of "Messiah," by the Baltimore societies, took place to-night at the Institute. Several hundred singers were present, and the rehearsal was rendered most acceptably to the audience. The Maennerchor, of Columbus, Ohio, arrived this morning; 100 societies will arrive to-morrow. They will be formally received by the Baltimore societies, and welcomed by the Mayor at Monument-square. Quite a number of representatives of the Press are already here.

The Northern Pacific Railway—Departure of the Exploring Party.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Friday, July 9.

The Northern Pacific Railway exploring party left here this morning. The route will be from Abercrombie, on the Red River, to Pembina, where they will meet an agent of JAY COOKE & Co.; from thence to Big Bend. Governor SMITH and a portion of the party will follow the Red River to Fort Meary. On its return the party will explore the route to Lake Superior and fix the Eastern terminus of the road. A junction at Superior will be made with the Oregon party now exploring toward Puget's Sound.

The Congressional Excursion Party in the Extreme West—Their Arrival at Sheridan, Kansas.

SHERIDAN, Kansas, Friday, July 9.

The Congressional party, consisting of Senators DRAKE and SCOTT and Representatives RICE, MORRELL and ROOTS, who are going to Colorado, arrived here on Wednesday evening, highly gratified with their trip thus far and much pleased with the Kansas Pacific Railroad. They started yesterday morning by stage for the Arkansas, intending to make stoppages at Pueblo and Colorado City, thence to Denver, where they will spend a few days. Messrs. RICE and ROOTS go to Sacramento. The balance of the party will go to Denver, and return by the way of Omaha. Mr. ADNA ANDERSON and Mr. C. S. GREELEY, and others connected with the management of the road, who came from St. Louis, have returned East. The following gentlemen came with the party from Leavenworth; Major-General SCHOFIELD, General DAVIS, Inspector-General; Colonel WHERRY, and Captains EMMS and RATHBONE, aide-de-camps; Dr. RENNICK, Surgeon, and Professor CHAUVENETTE, Chancellor of Washington University of St. Louis, and his son. This party will go direct to Denver from Sheridan, escorted by a squadron of the Seventh Cavalry, under Captain YATES. Mr. GREELEY's son and Senator SCOTT's son will accompany General SCHOFIELD, who is going on an extensive inspection tour, and will spend some weeks in Colorado. Colonel GEORGE GIBSON, Fifth Infantry, and Major ELDERKIN, commanding the Department, were of the party as far as Fort Hays, where Colonel GIBBS is to take command, and Major ELDERKIN goes to Medicine Bluff to look after the food for the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 9.

The Congressional excursion party which is visiting the route of the Kansas-Pacific Railway, arrived at Fort Butt yesterday by a special stage from Sheridan. All were well. They express themselves highly pleased with the trip and the country.

Railroad Enterprises in the West—Gathering of Railroad Men in St. Louis—The Protested Bonds.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 9.

A party of gentlemen interested in railroad connections (St. Louis, Crestline and thence to Pittsburg and Cleveland) arrived here last evening. The excursion is in the interest of the new road between Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and the object is to examine the tributaries of the road and get knowledge of the country. The cars which brought the excursionists, including the first pioneer car through from Cleveland, will be transferred across the river to-day for a trip through Missouri and Kansas, and will leave by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and after a trip to the end of the Kansas Pacific Road will return by the North Missouri Road.

The St. Louis County Court has directed its President, THOMAS J. BAILEY, and Judge CLOVER, County Counsellor, to proceed to New-York and take such action in the protested county bond matter as they may deem expedient or proper. The County Court declares that it has no desire to avoid any just legal claims against it, and if a proper tribunal decides its liability to pay in gold, the creditors will not be obliged to wait, but the coin will be paid at once.

Heavy Storm at Utica—Great Destruction of Property.

UTICA, Friday, July 9.

The heaviest rain-storm of many years passed over this city at noon yesterday. For over an hour the water literally fell in streams. The Sauquoit Creek rose very rapidly during the afternoon and reached a higher point than at any previous time for fifty years. Travel on the Utica, Chenango Valley and Susquehanna Valley Railroad is suspended, the bridge at Checkerville being gone. The dam at Chadwick's is destroyed. The bridge between here and New-Hartford is washed away, stopping travel on the Utica and Clinton Railroad. The premises of the Utica Cotton Mill Company at New-Hartford are damaged to the amount of $10,000. Two dwellings and three barns are gone. Six feet of water stood on the first floor of the factory, doing great damage to the machinery, and the dam is injured.

Infanticide—Two Cases in Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., Friday, July 9.

Two cases of infanticide came to light in this county within the past two days. The first occurred in this city. The body of a newly-born male infant was discovered yesterday morning in a cesspool, where it had evidently laid for three weeks. The mother has been arrested and committed for a hearing. The other happened in Ortelanno Township, near Leesport. The body of a male child, apparently four or five weeks old, was found yesterday morning by a little girl, floating in Maiden Creek, with a gash in its neck below the ear. The District-Attorney and Detective LYON proceeded to the spot this afternoon to investigate the affair, and it is reported they have discovered and arrested the unnatural mother.

The New Republican Newspaper in Jackson, Miss.—Its Platform.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, July 9.

The new organ of the National Republican Party made its appearance to-day. It hoists the name of Judge DENT for Governor. The salutatory says it will be truly national in all its aims, yielding a hearty and unqualified support to the Administration of President GRANT, and, urging a strict adherence to the Reconstruction acts, it will endeavor to bring about such wise and reasonable action on the part of the people of Mississippi as will place them in full accord with Congress and the nation, and it will advocate universal suffrage and universal amnesty upon a basis of civil and political equality to all. Judge DENT's nomination on the Grant platform meets with warm approbation and general applause.

Base Ball—Harvard vs. Athletics in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 9.

The game of base ball this afternoon between the Harvard College Club and the Athletics, resulted in favor of the Harvards by a score of 35 to [illegible]. The following is the total of each inning:

Harvard—1, 5, 2, 3, 10, 1, 3, 4, 6......35
Athletics—6, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 7, 1, 4......[illegible]

The College boys played a strong game, which told effectually against the hap hazard style lately adopted by the Athletics.

Escape of Two Prisoners from Sing Sing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Friday, July 9.

At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, during the prevalence of a heavy shower, two convicts at Sing Sing Prison made their escape. Up to 8 o'clock to-night they had not been recaptured.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TORONTO, July 9.—The Dominion Rifle Association match will take place here on the 6th of September. Over $4,000 in money are to be given in prizes. Fifteen hundred competitors are expected. The Governor-General will be present and open the shooting.

BOSTON, July 9.—MOSES HOWE, of Stoneham, died yesterday from injuries received on July 5, by being thrown from a carriage. His brother and two other gentlemen were seriously injured by the same accident.

ALBANY, July 9.—Governor HOFFMAN left town to-day, to be absent a week.

BUFFALO, July 9.—The Directors of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad to-day accepted the agreement to consolidate with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, subject to the approval of the stockholders, the vote to be taken on the 10th of August.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—A fire broke out this evening in the carpenter shop of HENRY PHILLIPS, in Sansom-street, destroying finished and unfinished work to the amount of $7,000. There was no insurance.

RICHMOND, Va., July 9.—Eighty-four counties give WALKER 18,000 majority.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP WESER.

The steamship *Weser*, which left Bremen June 26, and Southampton June 29, reached this port yesterday. The news thus received and summarized below is later by two days than was at hand by the *Java*.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Labors of the Cortes—Historical Reminiscences—Republican Celebration of a Day of Woe—Unjustifiable Interference and Consequent Indignation—Disturbances at Ferrol and Pontevedra—Anti-Montpensier Sentiment in Seville—Opposition to the Constitution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, June 23, 1869.

During the two days the Cortes have been occupied exclusively upon two very uninteresting subjects, viz., the Budget and the railways. The despotism of President RIVERO has prevented the Republicans from putting their interpellations respecting the conduct of some of the civil Governors toward their party, and the defiant attitude assumed by Minister SAGASTA in his strange reading of the Constitution, wherein he seems disposed to violate all individual rights in opposition to his tyrannical views. On Saturday last those interpellations were to have been put, according to arrangement, but the introduction of the new Ministry and General PRIM's long speech, together with the fierce debate about the Duke of MONTPENSIER's coming to Spain, prevented it. The Cortes agreed then to have two sittings daily, the mornings being devoted to the Budget until it was concluded, and the evenings to general business.

Monday night came, and Señor SERRACLARA rose to begin the interpellations; but President RIVERO would not let him. Your correspondent went into the House between 10 and 11 P. M., expecting to find it all in commotion, with Señor SAGASTA exasperated to his usual degree of frenzy. He was disappointed, however, and found everything quiet—the President and Secretaries almost asleep, the benches unoccupied, and a tedious Deputy holding forth in a most uninteresting manner upon the merits or demerits of some railroad scheme. Yesterday morning the Republicans tried again, but again the President refused, and an unpleasant altercation arose, the result of which was that RIVERO named Friday, and, not wishing to impede the business of the House, the Republicans accepted. On Friday, therefore, we may expect a stormy scene.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

The secret is now out. President RIVERO was afraid of some violation of public order yesterday, the anniversary of the unsuccessful insurrection of the 22d of June, 1866, when three or four of the infantry, artillery and cavalry regiments revolted in the barracks of San Gil to the cry of "Viva PRIM." After a heroic struggle, in which they were joined by the populace, they were defeated by the QUEEN's Generals O'DONNELL and SERRANO, with terrific slaughter. That unsuccessful insurrection was the harbinger of the Revolution of 1868, and the very man who performed prodigies of valor in suppressing it from a feeling of devotion to the tyrant ISABELLA, was the same who little more than two years afterward upset her throne by defeating her troops at Alcolea. I allude to General SERRANO, now Regent of Spain. Of the prisoners made on the date in question, some fifty or sixty Sergeants of Artillery were condemned to death by court-martial, and were shot without mercy in two public spots of Madrid—one outside the Alcala Gate, and the other near the Castellano Fountain.

Wishing to celebrate the anniversary of a day so pregnant with interest to all true lovers of liberty, the Republicans this week decided to hold a great meeting in front of the barracks of San Gil, and to march in procession through the streets where fighting was most severe, to the places where the poor fellows were shot, and there to throw crowns of laurel and funeral wreaths on the little crosses marking the spots where these martyrs to liberty perished. President RIVERO conceived the idea that commotions might arise if the Republican interpellations were put simultaneously with this demonstration, and hence the postponement until Friday, that he might in the meantime see "which way the cat jumped."

It is said that on Monday afternoon a deputation of artillery officers waited upon General PRIM, and suggested he should prevent the demonstration taking place as intended, as it might lead to some difficulties with the soldiers. PRIM is said to have declined the responsibility of interfering with the newly-acquired right of public meeting, and especially so as the Republicans were concerned in it; but he suggested that the difficulty might be got over by taking the troops out early in the morning for a day's "exercise" in the country. President RIVERO, however, was not so scrupulous. Availing himself of his capacity of first Alcalde, or Mayor, he sent strict orders to the Committee of Management that they were not even to allow the procession to pass the barracks at all! The Committee, wishing to avoid a conflict, complied, but are said to have lodged a protest, and to have commenced an action against the Mayor for an excessive display of authority. Early yesterday morning they put out placards inviting the public to meet at 4 o'clock in the Plaza del Oriente, facing the Royal Palace, and to walk in solemn silence with banners furled and shrouded in crape, to the places where the sergeants were shot. This was carried out to the letter, and it was an interesting sight to see some 15,000 to 20,000 men, mostly workingmen, marching through the streets in the most solemn silence, broken only by funeral and patriotic airs from the bands of music accompanying them. By the time they got to their destination, the crowd had swelled to number quite 30,000. In the most perfect stillness the wreaths and evergreens were cast upon the little crosses, and then from a temporary platform erected close by, the vast multitude were addressed by General PIERRAD and MM. LOUIS BLANC, SOLER and CASTELAR. Then they quietly dispersed, without the least disorder. On their way back through the Prado, they met General PRIM and his little son, who were enjoying a quiet walk. The General saluted them repeatedly, and said a few kind words to several of his old friends who were among them.

It turns out now that not only did President RIVERO forbid the procession passing by the barracks of San Gil, in his capacity of Alcalde, or Mayor, but in that of chief of all the citizen forces he actually ordered some companies of volunteers to be placed at the ends of the street in which they are situated, with orders to prevent the procession going that way, by persuasion if they could, but, if not, by force. Last night an indignation meeting of the Republican Club was held to consider this conduct. It was decided to put interpellations in the House respecting it. GARCIA LOPEZ takes charge of them, and he declared that if he was not able to obtain very ample and satisfactory replies he would retire from the Congress and appeal to the country against the tyranny of the Monarchists and their despotic President, Señor RIVERO.

DISTURBANCES AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

On Sunday there was a slight disturbance at Ferrol, in consequence of the Admiralty order for all the dock laborers and shipcarpenters to swear fidelity to the Constitution, but it was soon suppressed. At Pontevedra there was, on the same day, a great manifestation of women, and an attempt to prevent the embarkation of the recently-drafted *matriculas del mar*, but nothing serious occurred. At Vigo there had been some show of resistance to the last conscription, but the principal source of popular commotion at present seems to be the presence of the Duke of MONTPENSIER in Spain. The decision of the Cortes on Saturday, that they would not interfere with his movements, was met by an important Republican demonstration yesterday at Seville, where 40,000 persons attended to protest against his presumption.

ANTI-CONSTITUTIONAL SENTIMENT.

The Government seems determined to exact the Constitutional oath from public functionaries of every class. The result has been that numbers have resigned, and that the resignations are still coming in. The *Gazette* is full of them, and there is a grand chance for office-seekers who are not quite so scrupulous. As the authors of the documents referred to, with a view of meeting the matter and avoiding embarrassments, the Republican members of the Cortes have very seriously debated, at a private caucus meeting, the course that ought to be adopted by those members of their party who might be required to swear fidelity to the Constitution under a threat of losing their honors or their offices. They have decided that a good Republican may swear fidelity to it, in a manifesto just issued and published in to-day's Republican papers.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

The Story of M. Schneider's Resignation.

Paris (June 26) Correspondence London Times.

It was reported for the last two or three days that M. SCHNEIDER, who succeeded M. WALEWSKI as President of the Legislative Body, and who was recently nominated a second time, had tendered his resignation. The report was well founded. Baron JEROME DAVID, who has been Vice-President of the Chamber, and who had to preside when M. SCHNEIDER was ill or absent, is one of the principal, if not the principal leader of the section of the majority known as Arcadians or Reactionists, and it was commonly believed that he would be the successor of M. SCHNEIDER, who is more disposed to liberal measures. A sort of rivalry has grown up between them; and the reactionary tendencies of Baron JEROME DAVID were believed to be more in favor at the Tuileries than the liberal disposition of the other. Baron DAVID is a military man. He was Captain in a regiment of the line, and orderly officer to the late Prince JEROME, with whom he was an especial favorite. He was returned as the Government candidate in the general elections of 1857, 1863 and 1869. The nomination of Baron JEROME DAVID to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor was judged by the public generally as an indication that his Arcadian policy had prevailed over the moderate one of the person who was supposed to be his rival, and it, in fact, produced a very unfavorable impression on the public mind. It is to do away with that impression that the following correspondence has been published:

PARIS, June 21.

SIRE—In order to serve your Majesty I have never taken into account my personal convenience nor my personal interests. But the Emperor will understand, I hope, that I attach more value to the sentiments of dignity, and that I consider it a duty not to allow the moral authority which is so necessary to the President of the Legislative Body to suffer in my hands.

The nomination at this moment of the Baron JEROME DAVID as Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor seems to me to have this result; it has, moreover, in the present circumstances, a significance which obliges me to pray the Emperor to accept my resignation of the high functions which he has deigned to confer upon me.

I am, with the most profound respect, the very humble and very obedient servant and faithful subject of your Majesty, SCHNEIDER.

To this the Emperor has given the following reply:

CAMP OF CHALONS, June 24.

MY DEAR M. SCHNEIDER: I cannot accept the resignation you offer me in your letter of the 21st, which I received only yesterday.

At the moment when I gave you a fresh proof of my confidence and my estimation of the eminent services which you have rendered to the country and my Government, it never entered my mind to do anything affecting your dignity, or weakening the moral authority which is so necessary to you as President of the Legislative Body. The promotion to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor of Baron JEROME DAVID has not, in point of fact, the character which you attribute to it. It is the just recompense of a career honorably filled, and the realization of a promise given last year, and of which, I believe, you were aware. Neither can I admit that this nomination has, in public opinion, the significance which you appear to attach to it.

The policy of my Government is manifested with sufficient clearness to prevent any mistake about it. After, as before, the elections it will continue the work which it has undertaken—viz., the reconciling strong authority with institutions sincerely liberal.

I count upon your devotedness to aid me in the accomplishment of that task.

Believe, my dear M. SCHNEIDER, in my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON.

M. SCHNEIDER has withdrawn his resignation.

The New Legislative Body.

The newly-elected Legislative Body assembled for the first time on June 28. M. ROUHER, Minister of State, read the following statement:

"The present extraordinary session was necessary in order to hasten the verification of the elections, and thus put an end to all uncertainty respecting the validity of the electoral proceedings. According to the Government's intentions the present session has no other object. The recomposition of the Legislative Body by the process of universal suffrage is a natural opportunity for the nation to manifest its thoughts, its wants and its aspirations. But the examination of the political results of this manifestation on the part of the people should not be precipitate. At the ordinary session the Government will submit to the high consideration of the public bodies the resolutions and projects which seem to it the most calculated to realize the wishes of the country."

This declaration was received with marks of approval from several benches, and the Chamber adjourned. The next public sitting is fixed for Thursday.

TRAGEDY IN LONDON.

The Father of a Family Murders His Wife and Six Children and Commits Suicide.

From the London Times, June 29.

Early yesterday morning a whole family, consisting of the father, mother and six children, were found dead in a house in Hosier-lane, Smithfield, and under circumstances which can leave no doubt that they had perished from the effects of poison. Their names were Walter James Duggen, the father, 38 years of age; Emma Duggen, the wife and mother, 40; Walter James, their eldest son, 16 years old; Emma, 12 years; Jessie, 8; Herbert Thomas, 4; George Henry, 2 years, and Ada Frances, 14 months. The father was a working silversmith in the employment of Messrs. CHAWNER & Co., who have extensive premises used as a manufactory and offices in Hosier-lane, and with his family occupied an adjoining house belonging to the firm, living rent free. He had been in that service about six or seven years, and is supposed to have come from Bristol. Latterly, however, he had fallen into ill-health, and had been obliged on medical advice to relinquish his employment, and with it the house he occupied under his masters. Whether or not that had preyed upon his mind may now never be known. A letter in the father's own hand led to the discovery of the tragedy. It is understood to have been addressed to the Police authorities in Smithfield, where there is a district Police-station, and to have been to the effect that if they went to the house, No. 15 Hosier-lane, on Monday (yesterday) morning, they would find something to interest them. That letter, which had been posted on Sunday, was delivered about 8 or 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and on their going to the house indicated, which they did immediately afterward, they did indeed find something which interested them painfully. They found the front door locked on the inside, but obtained admission through a window at the back. It is a house of two floors, a first and second, immediately over some workshops, and the deceased man DUGGEN and his family had occupied it, using the first floor as a sitting-room and kitchen, and the upper floor, consisting of two apartments, as bedrooms. On a bed in the front room lay the dead bodies of the mother and of three of the youngest children, one on each side of her, and the other across the foot of the bed. The dead bodies of the daughters, EMMA and JESSIE, were stretched upon another bed in the same room, and that of the oldest boy, WALTER JAMES, upon an adjoining crib, while the body of the father lay alone in the back room. According to one account, on a cane-bottomed chair at the side of the bed in which were the bodies of the mother and three infant children was a table glass, and a spoon was found among the bed-clothes. Another version is that the glass was found near the bed on which the dead body of the father lay, but these and other matters of detail will, no doubt, be cleared up at the inquest. A bottle about three or four inches long, labeled "Hydrocyanic acid," and "Poison," the last-mentioned word being in conspicuous letters, was found in one of the bedrooms, and another, precisely the same in size, appearance and label, in a room below. Neither bottle bore the name of the seller. A family Bible, containing the names and dates of birth of the father and mother and of the several children, written on a fly leaf, and with the marriage certificate of the heads of the little household attached, was likewise found in one of the rooms on the second floor, and by it the Police were able to ascertain the names and ages of the family. The whole of the dead bodies (eight in number) were in their night dresses, and lay in an orderly manner, mostly on their backs, and just as if they had resigned themselves to sleep for the night. The features of all of them were placid and composed, and there were no evidences of any struggle. The lips of most of them were compressed, and on those of one or two there was a slight appearance of a bluish fluid or discoloration. At present it is matter for speculation whether, as is the more likely, all or any of them came to their deaths while in bed, or whether the murderer—assuming, of course, a murder, of which there can be no question—after dispatching his victims by a deadly poison, carefully disposed their lifeless bodies in the way in which they were eventually found by the Police, and then committed suicide. It is a remarkable circumstance in connection with the tragedy that a neighbor occupying a house exactly opposite that of the deceased saw the gas alight in the kitchen between 2 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Between 8 and 9, when the Police entered, the gas had been turned off, and one inference is that after the poison had been administered and had taken effect, the murderer had been for some hours occupied in disposing of the dead bodies of the victims. The remains of some charred paper were found in the kitchen grate, but on examination they did not throw any additional light on the matter.

THE ENGLISH CROPS.

British Estimate of the Prospects.

From the London Times, (City Article,) June 29.

Subjoined is a letter on the growth of the crops during the past few weeks, and the prospects of the coming harvest:

SIR: In pre-telegraphic days, at this season of the year, farmers were supposed to combine and give a better account of harvest prospects than were really justified, in the expectation that foreign shippers would thereby be deterred from sending forward supplies, and accordingly home produce would be without competition early in the Autumn. Such a state of things does not, however, at present exist; the foreign merchants in Mark-lane are better informed, as a rule, of the state of our growing crops than farmers are themselves, out of their own parish, and telegrams keep Continental houses informed of changes in weather and prospects up to within a few hours of the dispatch. Still, it is not easy to ascertain the actual position of the country, from the want of stock statistics and other means of information, except by personal inspection and close attention to the subject. For instance, as to stocks of wheat in farmers' hands, from the great scarcity of corn stacks visible to the eye, we might at present suppose the late crop was well nigh exhausted, yet when we consider that the employment of the threshing machine often reduces, in a week, the entire produce of a farm into granary stock ready for market, and as market supplies are still liberal, the returns of sales from 150 towns, showing the trade of the present season more than double that of 1868, prices being then 69s. 1½d., and now 48s. 8¼d. per quarter, the conclusion must be that stocks in farmers' and dealers' hands are yet considerable, and sufficient for the eight weeks more during which they will be required for consumption, wheat being now in ear, and in early districts in bloom.

Since the 13th of the present month I have enjoyed a fair opportunity of making an estimate of the present crop prospects in the large corn-growing districts of the east coast, the importance of which as the natural area from which we must mainly draw our present and future cereal supplies is shown by the following figures: The average area corn-cropped in Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk ranges over 45 per cent., whereas (vide *Statistical Journal*) the South Midland counties reach but 40 to 45 per cent., the Southeastern 35 to 40, until in the northwest the percentage falls to between 15 and 20 per cent.; while, in respect to wheat alone, the East grows 20 to 25 per cent., the South, Midland and Southeastern 15 to 20 per cent. only. As regards acreage, Lincoln, York, Norfolk, Essex, Suffolk and Cambridge are rather more than one-third of the whole corn area of England. With the object of seeing the most country possible, at one period of the season, I have visited Herts, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, *via* the Great Eastern Railway, alighting at different stations, and being thus enabled to walk through different farms, and meet at the principal markets the farmers and millers of the districts. The weather has been throughout rainy, gloomy and cold, and with many Wintry signs, such as the flight of wild ducks and geese, the season has been extremely discouraging, until since the longest day, when a decided change (steady mercury, higher temperature, calm sea, and some sunshine) occurred. The fact of the winds being N. E. and N. W. is not unfavorable, as in 1863 and 1868, during the months of June and July the wind from these points forty days out of the sixty-one distinguished both the two hot years. On reference to my notes, I find that, first, as to the recent rain and hail storms, the wheat is not laid to any damaging extent, even when, from the magnificent point of view of Ely Cathedral, the eye looks over the level, far-stretching fen lands, where the stem and flag are, perhaps, heavier than elsewhere. In Norfolk, and especially in Suffolk, it is the exception to see part of a field laid. The worst appearance anywhere is a rusty top-color produced by the cold day winds and low night temperature. Up to a certain stage all cereal crops may be considered as green crops, and until the milky grains are forming, moisture and the absence of sun are much less felt than supposed, and plenty of straw and flag greatly helps to nourish and mature a large and well-filled ear. The wheat ear is now unsheathed, and in early districts in bloom, and hot weather is much desired. Last year's forcing heat, which, at the time, many growers expected to shrivel up the grain, has made us expect another abnormally early harvest, which we cannot have. However, I find the season is not very backward. Wheat is expected to flower in Cambridgeshire (see *Farmers' Almanack*) on the 25th of June, and this year, a week later, it will be general; many Kentish fields are already in bloom. To compress into one sentence the impressions received, I may say that wheat is at present a promising crop and unharmed by such wet and cold as have prevailed. The wheat lands are thick with a strong plant, but the light lands and flats planted with wheat are thin, yellow, and characterized by spiky and spindled corn. If these lands were in area one-half instead of about one-sixth of the whole, our future prospects would be poor indeed. As it is, the loamy soils, the clay soils, and the fen lands promise us a good average crop. I find out of the total number of fields marked I have down seventy-eight good, twenty-eight middling, twenty-six poor crops, and having with me a geological atlas, I was surprised to find the change from good crops to poor crops almost certainly marked by passing from good to light sandy and gravelly soils, on which vegetation seems starved, as is even the case with hay in parts of Norfolk, this crop being very heavy on all good meadows.

The barley crop did not satisfy me; it looked yellow, squish and backward; but there are more marks of "middling" against the fields than of "bad," and in Essex and Norfolk the average of "good" fields was equal to the others.

Beans and peas are simply the strongest and largest crop I have ever noticed for the last ten years. Oats well cover the ground, which means they promise a capital crop in ordinary weather. Mangolds and turnips are in good plant, and many fields getting into leaf. The small breadth of flax planted in Norfolk is undoubtedly good, and as a singularity of the present season the new potatoes, the rye, the mustard and cole seed approaching maturity have done so in spite of May and June being cold and overcast. I think this fact, showing a superior underground temperature, affords a fair hope that my individual views of the crops being better than supposed will be realized this season, if, as I believe, the mean Summer temperature of the next three months will be an average.

Your faithful servant,
H. KAINS-JACKSON.

No. 60 MARK-LANE, E. C., June 26.

P. S.—Foreign harvest prospects, so far as I have been advised, are, like our own, irregular; there will be an uneven, but not a small crop, and in confessing, as I do, that at present we know little for certain, except that the Algerian harvest (June 28) is good, and that the barley cutting is well begun in France, and that of wheat is about to commence in the Southern United States and California, there seems no excuse whatever that any Government, level with the spirit of the times, should cease to collect agricultural statistics, (as a national necessity cheap at any moderate cost,) until this kingdom especially knows its own resources and those of its neighbors.

ROME.

The Pope's Latest Allocution.

On June 25, the Pope delivered an allocution in a secret consistory held for the purpose of creating fourteen Archbishops and Bishops. His Holiness deplored the new law adopted in Italy for subjecting clerical pupils to military conscription as being an infringement of the immunities, the rights and the liberty of the Church. His Holiness dwelt upon the lamentable evils afflicting the Church in Austria and Hungary, and upon the just complaints of the Bishops of those countries. The events in Spain also gave cause for sadness and mourning. In Poland the Russian Government continued its persecutions, which had led to the exile of Catholic Bishops. Still the Episcopal zeal, undaunted by those trials, was a source of consolation. His Holiness said in conclusion: "Let the enemies of Christ consider how terrible will be the fate of his enemies. Let us constantly pray to the Merciful Father to bring them back from the way of perdition to the paths of justice, and to crown the Church with fresh triumphs."

OHIO.

The Democratic State Convention—Speech of the President—The Votes for a Candidate.

Judge PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP was the permanent Chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Convention at Columbus on Wednesday, and in his speech on assuming the chair said:

"Whatever may be the result of the conflict which is now plainly before us, whether the Constitution shall survive or perish in the shock of opinion, the Democratic Party, as its latest, if not its last, defender, will be sustained by the proud consciousness that it stood as the firm and unflinching champion of the rights, as well as the union of States as ordained by that Constitution. Heretofore the point of dispute has been confined to a mere question of constitutional interpretation; but now, after the convulsion of a great civil war, and as one of its retributive results the Constitution itself is put upon its trial and the right of self-government and of local representative liberty, is again presented as a political problem, as sharply marked, if not yet as sharply disputed, as it ever was in Rome or Attica two thousand years ago. In this modern repetition of the struggle we are not called upon to fulminate any new doctrine in political ethics. Every utterance of the Democratic Party, whether in storm or sunshine, in victory or defeat, is a reaffirmance of the "divine right" of the people to govern themselves, through the agency of just laws made by themselves under written constitutions. Nor does the crisis which is now upon us, in any of its dire necessities, demand of us any new pledges of action not recognized in the great original and fundamental principles upon which the American Government is based. We have no new road to travel, no former heresy to repudiate, nor any doubtful party problem to solve. Our pathway is plain before us."

Mr. VAN TRUMP said that the consolidation of political power in the Government is the twin-heresy of secession and the impending danger which lies before us. Consolidation and secession, he contended, are two hostile forces growing out of the very inertia of a well-balanced Government like ours, and in this connection, he said:

"The suggestion has been distinctly made by the Bondocracy, that in order to secure the public debt from repudiation, a change must be made in the form and powers of the Government; and Congress and President controlled, I will not say owned, by these bondholders, have already declared, by the arbitrary and unwarranted assumption of judicial powers, that every dollar of this debt shall be paid in gold, in violation of the contract by which more than one-half of it was created. Upon this great question of innovation, of revolution in the form and structure of our Government, the Democratic Party will stand where it has ever stood—upon the clean and naked platform of uncompromising principle. It will be the pillar of fire by night and the pillar of cloud by day to guide the Israelites of the Constitution through this wilderness of anarchy and confusion. Whether we shall reach the 'promised land,' or perish in the Red Sea of tyranny and despotism, is an alternative in the hands of Him who notes alike a sparrow's and a nation's fall. In this trying mission of the Democratic Party it will turn neither to the right hand nor to the left upon any question of mere policy or expediency."

After the report of the State Central Committee had been received, a ballot for a candidate for Governor was taken, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	[illegible]
Rufus P. Ranney	[illegible]
William S. Rosecrans	[illegible]
George H. Pendleton	[illegible]
Chilton A. White	[illegible]
Milton Taylor	[illegible]
Samuel F. Cary	[illegible]
A. Saunders Piatt	[illegible]
William P. Richardson	[illegible]
Lewis D. Campbell	11

No choice was made by this ballot, and the votes for Mr. PENDLETON were given, notwithstanding the following dispatch from him had been read before the ballot was taken:

CLIFTON, July 7, 1869.

To Colonel George W. McCook, or John G. Thompson.

My name must not be used in any event. I positively forbid it. You know I could not make a canvass. No friend will urge it. Show this dispatch to any person who is using my name. If necessary, read this to the Convention. The nominee shall have my most cordial support.
GEO. H. PENDLETON.

The second ballot was at length proceeded with, and the result was declared as follows:

William S. Rosecrans	[illegible]
Rufus P. Ranney	[illegible]
Samuel F. Cary	[illegible]
Chilton A. White	[illegible]
Milton Taylor	[illegible]
George H. Pendleton	3

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Democratic) says: "General ROSECRANS having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly declared the nominee of the Convention amid tremendous applause. A delegate moved that it be made unanimous. Cries of 'No, no.' BILLY GLASS jumped to his feet and vociferated, 'Mr. President: Allow me to congratulate you on behalf of the workingmen of Ohio, upon the nomination of a man who, in St. Louis, put workingmen in prisons, and'—a friend caught WILLIAM by the arm and jerked him into his seat, while a shower of hisses fell from every quarter. General DODGE, of Cuyahoga County, renewed the motion, making General ROSECRANS' nomination unanimous. The question was put and carried with cheer after cheer. 'Put the negative,' shouted a number of fiercely demonstrative individuals in different parts of the hall. The negative was put, and some further vigorous 'noes' was the response. For ten minutes succeeding, the confusion and tumult was greater than at any time during the Convention."

As soon as the discordant and unruly assemblage could be brought to something approaching quiet, the Committee on Resolutions reported the platform, which was published in our telegrams on Thursday morning. This was adopted, and nominations of the other State officers were then made as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor, T. J. Godfrey; Judge of the Supreme Court, William J. Gilmore; Treasurer, Stephen Buhrer; Attorney-General, Colonel John M. Connell; Member of the Board of Public Works, B. F. Churchill. A committee of three was appointed to notify General ROSECRANS of his nomination, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The State Executive Committee organized in the evening, with JOHN G. THOMPSON as Chairman, GEO. W. MEEKER as Secretary and JACOB REINHARD as Treasurer.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* editorially alludes to the vote for a candidate in the Convention as follows:

"Let bygones be bygones, is Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's motto. Let all feuds and jealousies in the Democratic Party be forgotten. Let brotherly love prevail. In accordance with this he made it his business at the Columbus Convention to defeat Judge RANNEY. It was for this that he organized the semblance of enthusiasm for PENDLETON. Not that he loved PENDLETON, but that he hated RANNEY more. Having demoralized RANNEY's strength by this diversion, it was easier to get the Convention adrift. Thus he gratified an old personal grudge by laying out the strongest Democrat that was before the Convention, and the result was a nominee who will create wide disaffection in the Democratic ranks, and who will bring no perceptible gains from the Republicans."

Destructive Fires in Eighth and Division Streets.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the double-tenement five-story building No. 118 Division-street. The confectionery store of CHARLES WEIRTS, with some furnished rooms attached, were damaged $600. The property was insured for $3,000. The cigar store of T. PERKINS was damaged $1,300; insured for $1,000. Mr. PERKINS was severely burned about the hands in endeavoring to rescue property. The building, owned by ABRAHAM HARRIS, damaged $1,000.

At 10 P. M. a fire broke out in the shoe store of JOHN SCHAEFFER, No. 120 Eighth-street, causing a damage of $300 to stock and fixtures. The flames extended to the second floor of that building and the adjoining one, both occupied as a faro bank, and doing damage of $150. The buildings are owned by the Hegeman estate, and will require $450 for repairs.

A Police Station-house Robbed by Burglars.

During Thursday night burglars forced an entrance into the sub-station of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police at Castle Garden, and none of the attachés being in the premises at the time, they thoroughly overhauled the room and broke down a partition dividing it from the adjoining apartment which is used by the Custom-house officers. The thieves met with but little reward for their bravado and enterprise as they only secured a uniform coat belonging to Police Sergeant LEFFERTS, and two silk dresses, the property of Mrs. FRENAN, a Customs Inspector. With this small return for an ill-spent night the thieves succeeded in making their escape, and Sergeant LEFFERTS is at present employing his detective acumen in vain endeavors to recover his coat.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Negro-Eligibility Question and the Supreme Court of Georgia—The Course of the Legislature—Public Opinion—Railroad Consolidation—Condition of the Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, GA., Friday, July 2, 1869.

What will the Georgia Legislature do in relation to the expelled negro members in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State? is now the great question for public consideration and discussion. Shall the Legislature giving retroactive effect to the judgment of the Court declare that the negro members were unlawfully excluded and recall them to their seats, thus settling a dangerous and disturbing controversy, evincing a determination to obey the law, and giving the most positive practical refutation to the statement that the negroes were expelled for party purposes and in defiance of law? or shall the General Assembly, refusing to revise its past action, that the judgment of the Court is only binding on the action of legislatures elected subsequent to the Court's exposition of the law?

Both courses have their advocates, and, so far as I can judge, there are about as many who favor a prompt compliance with the spirit of the decision as there are who would leave the matter to the next Legislature. It has been proposed as a middle course that the white members who now occupy the seats of the expelled negroes shall resign, that the Governor shall order a new election, and that thus the question of these seats shall be referred to the people immediately concerned. But the sitting members evince no desire to resign, and if they did, may not the negroes who were expelled claim that they are the legally elected Senators and Representatives and claim the seats by virtue of their election in April, 1868? Then, again, may not Governor BULLOCK refuse to order a new election, even should the white members resign, holding, as he certainly does, that the negroes are legally entitled to their seats, and that their exclusion was in violation of the Constitution?

It is claimed that both Houses of the Legislature have the exclusive right to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their members, and that, therefore, there being no appeal from their decision, the Supreme Court cannot control their action in the exercise of this constitutional power. There can be no doubt that they have this right, but it is hardly questionable that the power only extends to investigating whether the members claiming seats have been elected according to law—whether the returns are in legal form, and whether their qualifications are those prescribed and defined by law. The Legislature have clearly not the power to exclude a member because he is a Unitarian or a Mormon—because he squints or lisps or stutters, or because he falls below the standard of personal beauty prescribed by a majority of either House. In fine, the Legislature has not the right to establish arbitrary rules of qualification, or go outside of those required by law. The ground upon which the negroes were expelled, was, that they were not qualified under the Constitution and laws of Georgia to hold any office, the right of citizenship not carrying with it the right to hold office, and that the silence of the Constitution on the subject, coupled with the fact that the Convention rejected by a large majority a clause specially conferring eligibility to office on all citizens, distinctly proved that white citizens only were eligible. The highest Court of Appeal in the State has decided otherwise, and though Judge WARNER, whose legal opinion is considered much higher authority than that of Chief Justice BROWN or Judge McCAY, has decided otherwise, there can now no longer be any question, so far as the law is concerned, that negroes are eligible to office, and that consequently they are eligible to seats in the Legislature, for it is not pretended that the Legislature can be a law unto themselves.

A very strong disposition is manifested by men who are as much opposed on principle as any one can be to negro office-holding, to accept the situation to settle the question of the *status* of Georgia, and remove all pretext for further Congressional interference with the internal government of the State; because it cannot be disguised that if the present Legislature refuse to recognize the decision of the Supreme Court, to which, though Governor BULLOCK vetoed the resolution, they voluntarily agreed to submit the question, they will thereby furnish a cause for further agitation, and probably provoke Congress into the enactment of measures disastrous to all the interests of the State. The question is not, is it desirable that negroes shall have seats in the Legislature? but it is, since the highest Court on constitutional points has said they are eligible, shall they be excluded by the arbitrary exercise of a very doubtful power?

There are many good and conscientious men who insist that the judicial decision does not apply to members of the Legislature, cannot control the powers of the two Houses, and that, were the General Assembly to reverse its action in consequence of a "supposed opinion of a divided Court," it would amount to an abdication of the power of the legislative in favor of the judicial branch of the Government. Popular prejudice widely sustains non-action by the Legislature. The members constituting the majority are strongly disinclined to recognize the Supreme Court decision as having any force as relates to their action last Summer. The newspaper Press is generally opposed to giving retroactive effect to the judicial judgment, and the ultra-Radicals are pursuing the same course as on the Fifteenth Amendment, doing all they can to prevent a peaceful solution of the difficulty, which would effectually destroy their hopes, by depriving them of the agitation which is their chief aliment.

As the eligibility of negroes to office is a fixed fact which cannot be changed without nullification, and as the number of those who advocate the passage of a law declaring negroes ineligible is very small, it would seem that any attempt to evade the law is as unwise as it will certainly be futile. The only result which can flow from it is to achieve all that BULLOCK and his clique have desired, and to check for a long time the reviving prosperity which has manifested itself so encouragingly since Georgia's reconstruction was said to be complete.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The lease by the Central Railroad of the Southwestern Railroad, (from Macon to Albany, Dougherty County,) for the unexpired term of the charter of the latter road, has created a great sensation, and has made the Macon people very indignant. It amounts in effect to making all the country served by the Southwestern road tributary to Savannah, and the establishment of a gigantic monopoly to the manifest injury of the public, and of Macon in particular. There is a rumor that many of the stockholders of the Southwestern Railroad intend asking the courts to enjoin the Directors from consummating the lease, and from what I hear they will make so strong a case as to insure success.

The work on the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, which was progressing so rapidly, has been temporarily suspended in a great measure by the extreme heat of the weather, and the unwillingness of the "up-country negroes" employed on the road to work under such intense heat.

THE CROPS.

The crops are growing rapidly. Cotton looks especially well. For the time of year it is small; but it is strong and healthy looking, and I have observed several blooms during the last couple of days. The wheat crop is everywhere very abundant. The great yield of the Athens Wheat Club has been largely surpassed. Mr. BAILEY, foreman of Mr. BARROW's phosphate manufactory at Maxey's, in Oglethorpe County, raised fifty-six bushels and fifty-three pounds of wheat on one acre, and it is said that a farmer near Griffin has raised fifty-eight bushels. BAILEY's land, without manure and with the common mode of culture, could not produce five bushels in a good year.

The calculation of the Agricultural Bureau on a three million bales crop of cotton must have been made by a man of unusually sanguine temperament. He who estimates it as equal to that of last year is quite sufficient of an optimist, depend upon it, and he who believes that it will fall 250,000 bales below the crop of 1868, cannot be accused of pessimism. The days of three million bales are gone by, and unless the laboring force is largely recruited from the Celestial Kingdom and from Japan, it will be found that the crop of cotton will decrease every year. To make a crop equal to that of last year frost must delay its coming, the sun must broil, as it is now broiling me, the negroes must keep the grass under, and when September comes the "colored ladies" must condescend to help to pick. As a general thing cotton is from a fortnight to a month behind time. It is the interest of the foreign cotton spinner to talk of immense crops and enable him to supply his wants at a low price; but when he is supplied, and it is found that the millions of bales are not forthcoming, the American spinner is compelled to pay for the delusion. Let it always be remembered that the most productive cotton land in the South is totally unproductive—is waste, and that the laboring force is yearly diminishing. For four successive years I have given the TIMES an estimate of the cotton crop, which did not vary more than a few hundred bales from the actual figures. I now predict 2,250,000 bales as the crop of 1869, with the probabilities strongly in favor of being obliged to knock off the 250,000.

In parts of Northern Georgia rain is anxiously looked for.

QUONDAM.

DAS SAENGERFEST.

The Great Musical Festival in Baltimore—List of the Societies which are to Participate.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 8.

The various committees are actively engaged in perfecting arrangements for the grand musical festival of the Northeastern Saengerbund of America, which commences in this city on the 12th and continues until the 16th inst. On Saturday next most of the visiting societies will arrive, although the last rehearsal of HANDEL's oratorio of "The Messiah" will take place on the previous evening, at the Maryland Institute. On Monday the grand procession takes place, when the nine infantry regiments of the Maryland National Guard, under General BOWERMAN, will be in line, accompanied by Governor BOWIE and his entire staff. The Baltimore Schuetzen Society will also join in the parade, a portion of the members being mounted, and the balance in carriages. Most of the German societies of the city design participating. Mr. ARNOLD KUMMER has been selected as chief marshal of the procession, and Mr. F. WITTICH marshal of the Schuetzen. There is expected to be in attendance from New-York alone 936 singers. The Mozart Verein, of New-York City, and the Saengerbund, of Brooklyn, each design bringing a band of sixteen performers. The societies from New-York, it is stated, will be as follows:

Name of Society.	Members.	Name of Society.	Members.
Mozart Verein	[illegible]	Saengerbund, Brooklyn	40
Harmonie Ges. Verein	[illegible]	Liederkranz Ges. Ver.	20
Harlem Maennerchor	[illegible]	Maennerchor, Utica	20
Franzosen Ges. Verein	[illegible]	Mozart Maennerchor	20
Sing Akademie	[illegible]	Harmonie Ges. Ver.	20
Germania Ges. Verein	[illegible]	Aurora Ges. V., Newark	20
Concordia Maennerchor	[illegible]	Eintracht Ges. Ver.	20
Social Maennerchor	[illegible]	Arion Maenner Ges. Ver.	20
Deutscher Liederkranz	[illegible]	Beethoven Maennerchor	[illegible]
Lieder, der ver. Ge. Re.	[illegible]	Quart. Club, Hoboken	[illegible]
Teutonia Maennerchor	[illegible]	Saengerbund, N. Y.	[illegible]
Schillerbund Ges. Ver.	[illegible]	Quartette Club, N. Y.	[illegible]
Deutscher Liederkranz	[illegible]	Arminia, N. Y.	[illegible]
Williamsburg	[illegible]	Melomania, N. Y.	[illegible]
Orpheus Ges. Ver.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It is stated also that there will be in attendance six hundred and ninety-eight musicians from Pennsylvania, including a band of fourteen attached to the Philadelphia Maennerchor. The Pennsylvania societies are announced to be quartered as follows during the week:

Name of Society.	Members.	Name of Society.	Members.
Maennerchor	60	Caecilia Maennerchor	30
Liedertafel	57	Concordia Maennerchor	30
Saengerbund	67	Concordia Ges. Verein	32
Caecilia Ges. Verein	[illegible]	Beethov. Liederkranz	24
Germania Maennerchor	[illegible]	Abendstern	21
Junger Maennerchor	57	Polyhymnia	20
Liederkranz	[illegible]	Aurora	20
Lied der Gemeinde	[illegible]	Maennerchor, Lancaster	20
Orpheus	[illegible]	Maennerchor, Reading	20
Arion	[illegible]	Maennerchor, Nor'town	5
Teuton. Saengerbund	[illegible]		

Official information has also been received that the following musical organizations will also be represented:

Where from.	Members.
Saengerbund, Wilmington, Del.	30
Arion Quartette Club, Washington, D. C.	20
Saengerbund, Washington, D. C.	40
Maennerchor, Columbus, Ohio	30
Virginia Society, Richmond, Va.	30

The Washington Saengerbund will be accompanied by the Washington Germania Band. The officers of the Bund are: WALDECKER, President; PETERSON, Vice-President; HAGEMAN, Secretary; KARL, Treasurer, and Professor C. BICHTER, Leader. The Bund will be the guests of the Germania Maennerchor, of this city, and will stop at the Washington Gardens, on Pennsylvania-avenue. In addition to the societies mentioned, a number of eminent composers from Europe, with representatives of European societies, will be present. The visiting societies will enjoy the hospitality of the city, but will be compelled to comply with the rule requiring them to attend the rehearsals.

Miss ALIDE TOPP, who has been announced to appear at the great concert on Tuesday evening, cannot be present. Yesterday morning workmen commenced the erection of a grand triumphal arch of evergreens over East Baltimore-street, at the intersection of Broadway.

The New-York societies, it is understood, will leave that City in a special train early on Saturday morning, and come through direct, reaching Baltimore early in the afternoon. The Philadelphia societies will also come on in an extra train, and will reach Baltimore about the same time. The Baltimore societies will be out in good force to receive them. These festivals are celebrated only in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have taken place as follows: First, in Philadelphia, in 1850; second, in Baltimore, in 1851; third, in New-York, in 1852; fourth, in Philadelphia, 1853; fifth, Baltimore, 1854; sixth, New-York, 1855; seventh, Philadelphia, 1857; eighth, Baltimore, 1859, and in 1861 were suspended on account of the war; the ninth, in New-York, 1865; tenth, in Philadelphia, 1867, and the present is the eleventh.

For the coming festival sixty-eight composers responded to the Saengerbund's invitation for prize compositions, to be performed during its continuance. These responses came from Europe as well as from the United States. The first prize of $100 in gold was awarded to Professor FRANKE, of Crossen, Prussia; the second prize, $50 in gold, to Professor METZGER, of Vienna, Austria. The first prize composition will be sung by the Baltimoreans, with a full orchestra accompaniment, on Tuesday, July 13. A number of distinguished musicians from Europe have already arrived, among whom as heretofore announced, is the eminent composer, Capellmaster TSEHIRCH, from Gera, a special delegate to represent the German bund of 30,000 members.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Call for the National Convention to be Held in Portland, Maine.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces have issued the following call for a Conference, to be held at Portland:

"As authorized by the resolution adjourning the Detroit Convention, and after conference with the Reception Committee of the Portland Association, the Executive Committee hereby designate the 14th day of July next for the meeting in conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces, at the City of Portland. The meeting for organization will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The basis of representation, as fixed at the two preceding Conventions, allows three delegates to all Associations having one hundred members or less; one additional delegate for each additional one hundred members, or fraction exceeding fifty, but no delegation can embrace more than fifteen members. The computation of membership for this service is to embrace all active members of the Associations who have paid their dues.

All arrangements in regard to railroad and steamboat routes, reduction of fare, and entertainment of delegates, will be set forth in a circular shortly to be issued by the Portland Association, whose Reception Committee is now actively engaged in this laborious work. It is hoped that this circular will answer, at a sufficiently early period, most of the necessary questions in regard to the preliminary matters of the Convention, and thus few merely formal letters of inquiry to either of the Committees be required on the part of those intending to attend the Convention.

The Executive Committee proposes to submit to the Convention the following as among the important topics demanding careful consideration and practical action:

First.—The need of buildings constructed for and owned by the Associations, and the plans for the accumulation of building funds.

Second.—Monthly social and business meetings of the Associations; the objects of each, and how each best conducted.

Third.—What forms of Christian effort, outside the special work for which the Associations are organized, have been most successful, and how have these been prosecuted?

Fourth.—How may the German young men of the country be reached by our influence?

In connection with this topic, Rev. E. W. RICE, of the Milwaukee Association, will be invited to read an essay prepared by him, on the invitation of the Executive Committee, for the Detroit Convention.

Fifth.—The relation of the Associations on this continent to each other as independent organizations, but similarly constituted, and having a common work and aim, and their united power in promoting the cause of Christ among the young men of America.

Sixth.—Personal consecration to Christ essential to real success in associational work, in its grandest phase, the conversion of young men.

It is presumed that the Lecture Bureau, created under a resolution of the last Convention, will submit a report of its work for the year, together with such suggestions as may be deemed material in regard to future efforts.

The report of the Executive Committee will embrace some propositions in regard to the prosecution of the general work of the Associations, and also a report of the Pacific Railroad Mission. There will be no lack of matter claiming the attention of all the delegates to the Convention throughout the whole of its session.

Let every Association determine, if possible, to be represented at Portland by its very best men, by men who shall personify the spirituality, the energy, the culture, the love for our peculiar work, whereby each Association is willing to be judged. The membership should be closely scanned, in order to secure the selection of such delegates as shall concentrate in the Convention a body of representative young Christians, to whose devotion and earnestness a full recognition will be accorded, not merely for the moment, but during the years to come. It is not necessary to send the delegates of former years, and the fact of previous attendance need not be deemed a man's best title to further honor in this direction, unless the journals of the Convention bear witness to his usefulness and influence in forwarding Association work by his presence. Select and send your very best men.

It should be our prayer and expectation that the approaching Convention may be the most successful and memorable one of all the series—in fervor, its high tone, its powerful and permanent spiritual effects—and in its result of good fruit in the vineyard which we are aiming to cultivate.

Again, the delegates should bear upon their consciences the responsibility of so placing their respective Associations properly and creditably before the Convention, in the matter of statistics, facts and reports, as shall add practical interest to the conference. Every Association in America is invited to send one or more representatives, and thus put itself on record as a live, working organization. But, with your delegates, brethren, do not fail to send such a statement of your condition and your work as will enable the Executive Committee to spread before the country in the next Journal a complete summary of the work we are engaged in, and the workers whom God uses to perform it. Unless the delegates look carefully to this, they and we will fail to accomplish an important duty.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Laying of the First Foundation-Stone—Remarks of Hon. John V. L. Pruyn.

From the Albany Argus, July 8.

The first foundation-stone of the new Capitol was laid yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. Among those present on the occasion were Governor HOFFMAN, Capitol Commissioners PRUYN and RICE, Engineers MCALPINE and SWEET, FULLER and LAVER, Architects, and Superintendent BRIDGEFORD. The stone was a massive limestone from the quarries on the shore of Lake Champlain. It was laid on the concrete, which is the first ingredient of the foundation, and which forms a solid rock of several feet in thickness over the entire surface to be covered by the new structure.

Upon laying the stone, Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, one of the Capitol Commissioners, made the following remarks:

"The occasion which has brought us together marks an important event in the history of our State. The Legislature has authorized the erection on this site of a new Capitol, for the accommodation of the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial Departments of the Government, the arrangement of which shall be commensurate with the wants of our great Commonwealth, and mark its power and prosperity. The Commissioners appointed by law will, at the proper time, make arrangements for laying the corner stone of the building with the ceremonies appropriate to an occasion of such interest. The thought which the subject calls out will no doubt then find full expression. This is not the time to give utterance to them. Meanwhile the work will go on, and it has now reached that condition when the heavy masonry is to be commenced. Under these circumstances, and in behalf of the Board of Commissioners, I have been requested to lay, as I now do, in their name, this the first foundation stone of the new Capitol of the State of New-York. Here may wise laws be enacted. Here may purity and integrity of purpose always mark the action of Executive power. Here may justice, the attribute of Deity, be inflexibly administered, and may Almighty God bless the State and prosper the undertaking."

The work of laying the masonry will now be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. The material is arriving in good order and in large quantities, and before the Summer closes the foundation walls will show a marked progress in the prosecution of an enterprise in which all the people have an interest.

The "Brethren of the One Faith."

The "Brethren of the One Faith" held a Convention in Chicago on Sunday and Monday last, and formed the "Northwestern Christian Association." They form a denomination who believe that man will be saved through believing and obeying the Gospel, and that this salvation will be brought about by a resurrection from the dead to immortality. None will be raised with incorruptible bodies except those who have proved worthy. These, when raised, will be made kings and priests, and will live on the earth forever. Their occupation will be, for a thousand years, that of ruling over the mortal nations of earth. Jesus Christ will return to the earth, and will also rule with them. He will establish the kingdom of God, which will be a real government on earth, and will subdue to its authority every nation and kingdom then in existence. Jerusalem will be rebuilt, and become the greatest city the world ever saw. There will the throne of the Great King (Jesus) be established, and "the law will go forth from Zion and the word of the law from Jerusalem," as the prophet Isaiah said. Then there will be one King over the whole earth, holding supreme sway, assisted by the saints, who will rule the world righteously, caring for the poor and oppressed and measuring out justice to the oppressor. As a result the prophecy of Micah will be fulfilled "that nations will learn war no more, but they will beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks." All will be peace and harmony over the entire world. The strongest and best Government the world ever saw will be in full operation. No more political quarrels, running for office, lying, swearing, bribing or any such thing. Men will have no part nor lot in the matter of selecting representatives, making or executing laws, as this great work will be all performed by the sole rulers—the Lord Jesus and his immortal brethren. No mortal can deceive his ruler. No crime can escape notice or be hidden, but everything will be manifest to the rulers, who will be able to judge righteous judgment in consequence.

Operation of the Act in Relation to the Soldiers of 1812.

From the Albany Journal, July 8.

By the act of last session, the Legislature undertook to make provision for the payment of a portion of the claims of the soldiers of 1812, that have been "so long deferred as to make the heart sick." By that act $80,000 was appropriated to satisfy to some extent these claims. One error committed in the act was to exclude from its benefits those who had not presented their claims and been awarded certificates under the act of 1857. The result is, that very many are shut off from a participation in the benefit of the last act, and who are as deserving of recognition as those who obtained certificates.

But another wrong grows out of the act. By it all claimants were required to present their claims before the 1st of July inst. It transpires that very many persons, through ignorance, inattention, or other mishap, have failed to comply with this provision, though they have certificates under the former act, and have as equitable claims as others.

Yesterday a case of this kind developed itself in our city. DAVID BORDEN, a life-long resident of Livingstonville, Schoharie County, came to the city to present his claim. He found, upon reaching the Adjutant-General's office, that he was too late by seven days, and so he returned home a wiser and a sadder man. There seemed to be something in his case to arouse sympathy. He is 83 years of age and nearly blind. He supports himself to a slight extent by his own labor, and is aided to the utmost of their ability by poor relatives. He had been gratified at the evidence which the Legislature so tardily showed of doing justice to him and his fellow-soldiers, but in his simplicity and inability to learn all the details of the law, had supposed that he had come to the city early enough to get his pittance. He came hither a distance of thirty-two miles, partly upon a wagon by the kindness of a farmer, and partly on foot. Disappointed in his errand he turned homeward with a heavy heart, and being without money entered upon his journey afoot.

The Will of a Man who Loved the Stars and Stripes.

From the Boston Herald, July 8.

JACOB FOSS, a native of Cornish, N. H., and for several years a citizen of Charlestown, Mass., at his death, which occurred in 1865, bequeathed a portion of his large estate to the support of those things calculated to keep alive and aglow the love of country and its glory within the hearts of his townsmen. Besides giving to Charlestown several thousand dollars to be expended in United States flags, in the celebration of the Fourth of July, and in perpetuating the name of the old hero, ANDREW JACKSON, he gave the sum of $2,000 to the town of Cornish, with the direction that it be kept at interest, and that the annual increase thereby be expended in the purchase and erection of flags. No mottoes are to be emblazoned on these flags, nor are they to be used for party purposes, but on all important occasions of a national character they are to be hoisted to the breeze and kept flying. Mr. J. M. DAVIDSON, a citizen of Cornish and the trustee of this fund, purchased and erected a flag from the same on the Fourth of July, 1868, at Cornish Flat, which cost $80, and this year one at Cornish Centre which cost $40.

In a few years this fortunate town will have sufficient stars and stripes to be worthy of a learned disquisition upon the same by its distinguished son, Chief Justice S. P. CHASE.

METROPOLITAN EXCISE FRAUDS.

How the Moneys Received by the Board of Excise are to be Divided—Important Opinion of the Counsel of the Board.

The existence of many grave doubts as to the division of the Excise fund, contemplated by the act under which the Metropolitan Board of Excise was created, led to a reference of the questions involved to Mr. D. B. EATON, the counsel of that body, who has just rendered the following opinion:

To the Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Excise:

In obedience to the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the whole subject of appropriations by the Legislature of moneys to be paid from the Excise fund be referred to the counsel for examination and report.

I beg now to submit my report:

The resolution is not confined to the laws passed at the last session, and they cannot be interpreted without reference to acts of 1867 and 1868. And the legislation in regard to the disposition of the Excise fund, taken together, is so complicated and indefinite as to be exceedingly embarrassing, and to render it prudent, if not indispensable, to secure the protection of judicial interpretation.

1. By the section 28 of the original Excise act of 1866, all moneys received, over and above the expenses of this Board, were to go to the Police Board, save a small sum for the State Inebriate Asylum.

2. The section 1 of chapter 476 of the Laws of 1867 gives 12-100 of all "license fees" received in the County of New-York to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and they are authorized to receive from Magistrates all "fines imposed for intoxication or disorderly conduct" in said county. This provision does not relate to penalties, and probably does not include all the fines; for instance some of those mentioned by the section 19 of said original act.

3. The section 4 of the 800th chapter of the laws of 1867 gives "all license fees and fines" which may be collected by the Excise Board in the County of New-York (after deducting the last-mentioned 12-100) to the City Chamberlain of the City of New-York monthly, "for the use of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said City," &c., "to be applied by said Commissioners as provided by law for the redemption of the City debt," &c. Ten per cent. was also to be deducted for a limited period, now expired. The act does not make any disposition of penalties.

KINGS COUNTY.

1. The section 4 of the 23d chapter of the laws of 1867 gives 12-100 of all money collected in Kings County "for licenses granted to persons, &c., in the County of Kings, &c., to the Treasurer of the Inebriates' Home of Kings County," deducting "such sums as are now or may hereafter be appropriated by law to other purposes." "And all fines, &c.," received by the Board in Kings County for the violation of the Excise law in Kings County are to be paid to said Inebriates' Home. But the ten per cent. for a limited period due the State Inebriate Asylum was first to be deducted. (See chapter 22, section 1, of the laws of 1867.) This act does not dispose of penalties collected in Kings County.

2. The section 1 of the 800th chapter of the Laws of 1867 directs (subject to said deductions of 12-100 and 10-100 temporarily) that all sums received "for licenses and fines" in the City of Brooklyn be paid "to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of Brooklyn, to be by them applied to the extinction of the debt of said city."

RICHMOND COUNTY.

By the section last cited, it is provided that all sums received for licenses and fines in the towns of Richmond County shall be paid to the Commissioners of Common Schools in said county, and that they shall be by them applied rateably to the support of schools, &c.

OTHER TOWNS IN KINGS COUNTY EXCEPT BROOKLYN.

By the last-cited section, all moneys received for licenses and fines in the said towns of Kings County are to be paid to the Commissioner of Schools, to be apportioned and applied by him to the support of schools, &c.

QUEENS COUNTY.

1. By the last cited section, all moneys received for licenses and fines are to be paid to the "highest officer having charge of schools," &c., to be apportioned and applied to the support of schools, &c., in the respective towns. From all the foregoing amounts the ten one-hundredths for the State Asylum, for a period now elapsed, was to be deducted.

2. By the section 1 of the 796th chapter of the laws of 1867, all license fees and fines received from the town of New-Utrecht, in the county of Kings, (after deducting such ten one-hundredths,) was to be paid over to the Supervisor of the town, to be by him applied to the support of schools, &c. In none of these acts (save in said original act) is any disposition made of penalties.

3. Thus stood the legislation on the subject of the Excise fund at the end of the session of 1867. The State Inebriate Asylum ten per cent. I understand to have been fully paid. That left 12-100 in New-York and Brooklyn to go to local inebriate asylums, and the residue to sinking funds in the two cities. In the towns the license money and fines were devoted to the public schools.

LEGISLATION OF 1868.

1. The Charity bill of 1868 (section 1 of chapter 817, page 1849) gave $25,000 from the Excise Fund generally to the Colored Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York. The Court ordered this paid out of the moneys collected in the City of New-York.

2. The 1st section of the 480th chapter of the laws of 1868, page 960, declares it to be the duty of this Board to pay to the "Children's Aid Society of the City of New-York," &c., "out of license, penalties and fines received by the said Board of Excise," (not saying where received,) the sum of thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars, &c., upon satisfactory proof being furnished within two years that said Society has raised the like amount for the purposes of the act. This $30,000, the Treasurer informs me, has been paid.

KINGS COUNTY.

The 532d chapter of the laws of 1868 provides that the Treasurer of this Board shall pay to the Treasurer of the Inebriates' Home (Kings County) the sum of two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars out of the first moneys hereafter received, &c., "for licenses granted, &c., in the County of Kings," to be applied for said Home, &c. And annually, after said $200,000 is paid, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars a year is to be paid out of such money to said Treasurer, &c. And all fines collected in said county for the violation of the Excise law are also to be paid to said Treasurer. No disposition is made of penalties. These provisions for payments, I think, must be regarded as a substitute for the 12-100 authorized to be paid for the Inebriates' Homes of Kings County under the act of 1867. The Treasurer also informs me that this $200,000 has been paid.

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The 852d chapter (p. 2,021) of the Laws of 1868, (City Tax Levy,) section 4, contains the same provision (in identical language) as the act of 1867, already cited, for paying all license fees and fines to the City Chamberlain of New-York, for the use of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said City, except that 10 per cent. (10-100) of such sums so collected for license fees and fines, prior to April 1, 1869, is to be paid to the State Inebriate Asylum. And the provision of the law of 1867 for paying 12-100 to the Commissioners of Charity and Correction for the New-York City Inebriate Asylum is not continued. No disposition is made of penalties. Thus the law was left at the close of the session of 1868.

LEGISLATION IN 1869.

1. The City tax levy (chapter 876 of the laws of 1869) provides that ten thousand ($10,000) dollars shall be set apart by the Board of Excise from sums received for Excise licenses in the City of New-York, to be expended by the Metropolitan Board of Health for the erection of public drinking hydrants and urinals in said City. The provision is clear, alike as to the source from which the money is to be derived, the purposes of its expenditure and by whom it is to be expended; and there can be no doubt as to what is intended to be accomplished under it.

2. The tenth section of the same act contains a provision that "Hereafter an annual amount equal to twenty per cent. on the Excise money received for said City in 1868 [illegible] shall be distributed under an ordinance to be appointed under the Board of Education, &c., for the benefit of certain schools." It is not easy to reach any satisfactory conclusion as to what this section means. The act, generally described, is one to enable the Supervisors to raise and collect money for the use of the Common Council, &c., to pay City expenses, and to make appropriations of such money. The reference to excise money in 1868 is most apt for the purpose only of indicating how much money is to be raised by the Supervisors for the purposes mentioned in said tenth section; and yet it may be claimed to mean that a portion of the annual Excise fund, equal to 20-100 of that received in 1868, is intended to be set apart, this and each year, for the purpose of said section. Neither construction gives the provision a very satisfactory significance, but I can find no other possible; and between the two constructions I have adopted the former. You, as the Board cannot be justly called upon to pay considerable sums in the disposition of moneys under such vague provisions, I would advise that the attention of the Board of Education be called to the subject, and that no more than one-fifth of the funds for the year be parted with by this Board until the question arising on this section has been answered by the Courts, or in some other satisfactory manner.

THE CHARITY BILL FOR 1869.

Chapter 857 of the laws of 1869, passed May —, 1869. The act is entitled an act "To make appropriations for certain public and charitable institutions." The section 1 provides that "the Treasurer shall pay, on the warrant of the Comptroller, the several amounts as specified in this act to the persons duly authorized to receive the same," &c., but payments are not to be made to institutions till they have made the report required by law, &c. Section two says: "The following amounts are appropriated;" and then follows a long list of beneficiaries, which are referred to as sections in various parts of the State. The provisions of the act are perhaps clear enough for about one-half its length, and probably contemplate only payments by the State Treasurer, on the warrant of the State Comptroller, and from funds in his charge; but at that point there is evidence in the act itself, as I think, of numerous and possibly hasty amendments, proposed by friends of various institutions, each doubtless anxious to receive State charity; and among these (supposed) amendments there are several making appropriations which refer to loose phraseology and reference to the Metropolitan Excise Fund as the source from which the money appropriated is to be derived; and some of these provisions are so indefinite that I find myself unable to advise any action by the Board under them, but advise a refusal to make any payment in respect thereof, except under the protection of an order of Court. I will now refer to those appropriations which may be claimed to affect or refer to said fund. They are introduced by the following language:

To be paid out of the Metropolitan Excise Fund, the following, viz.:

1. James-st. Industrial School	$10,000
2. New-York Society [illegible], &c.	20,000
(This last sum, however, not to be paid till $20,000 has been raised by subscription.)	
3. The Colored Orphan Asylum, &c.	$20,000
4. The Juvenile Guardian Society, &c.	10,000
5. The New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, &c.	20,000

And then it is declared that the Metropolitan Excise Commissioners are directed to pay the said several amounts into the State Treasury for the purposes herein set forth.

In reference to these five appropriations I will make these suggestions:

1. There is great reason for inferring, from the language of the act, that the institutions named in these appropriations are all located in, and exercise their beneficent functions for the benefit of the City of New-York, and hence it would seem but just that the donations they receive from the excise moneys should be wholly taken from that part collected within said City. Yet as the Legislature, while thus appearing to know the local character of the beneficiaries, has not charged the donation (as it has charged the one next succeeding) upon the New-York City moneys alone, but upon "the Metropolitan Excise Fund," I do not see how this Board can take the amounts from any particular part of the fund, or can avoid deducting them *pro rata* from its entire collections. Hence, other counties will contribute to New-York charities.

2. If the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York have any right to claim that the collections made in New-York are pledged to them, I do not see why the Brooklyn Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have not a similar right; and I think that both bodies should be notified (at least if they make any such claim) before this Board makes any payments under these appropriations. And it would seem but reasonable to give notice to the officers of the several towns and counties in the district (to whom the local collections would otherwise be paid) of these general charges upon them.

3. It is clear that the payments provided for in these five cases must be made to the State Treasurer, by this Board, and not to the beneficiaries directly.

4. And it may, as well here as anywhere, be stated, that (as I think this Board must be regarded as having no policy of its own to serve in the disposition of the fund in its charge) the Board must follow, as nearly as it can, the intention of the statutes, to be gathered from their language, and that it cannot undertake to interpose or even act upon alleged equitable or constitutional claims or suggestions to be established by reference to extraneous facts; but the Board must act directly under the statutes, on the assumption that they are valid and binding, according to their purport, until such time as some claimant shall interpose an objection in some such authoritative form as the Board is bound to regard, and may invoke as its sanction. At the same time, however, I think the Board should not act hastily, but should give such ample opportunity, as it justly may, for presenting such claims.

I do not think, for illustration, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York can call upon this Board to refuse compliance with the clear provisions of the laws, merely by reason of serving on this Board a notice like that of the 15th instant. That notice is only a request addressed to this Board to comply with the letter of the acts of 1867 and 1868; while those who claim under the equally clear provisions of acts of 1869, making other dispositions of portions of the Excise Fund, make the same demand under the later statute in their favor. If neither claimant takes any further step, then there are three courses open to the Board: (1) to make payment under the later act; (2) take no action under either; or (3) to make application to the Court for instructions as to its duty. The resolution of the Sinking Fund Commissioners does not amount, in form, to any assertion of right to the money; and it may be questionable whether the Board should regard it as of any effect; and yet if the Board should attempt payment to any beneficiary referred to, it might precipitate a complicated and expensive litigation. If the Commissioners of the New-York or of the Brooklyn Sinking Fund really feel called upon to assert a right to any portion of the Excise Fund, as pledged to them, (as to which I am not informed,) the least dilatory and expensive manner of testing the questions involved would be for one of the beneficiaries under the law of 1869 to proceed by *mandamus* for its share of the money.

5. The next provision of this act relates to the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, &c., which is given $60,152. This sum is to be paid by the Treasurer of this Board from the first moneys collected from licenses in the City of New-York to the Treasurer of said asylum, and hence only the New-York Sinking Fund Commissioners are interested in this appropriation. It is further declared that this appropriation is in place and full of an appropriation made by the section 4 of the 852d chapter of the laws of 1868. The appropriation there referred to is one directing the Chamberlain of the City of New-York to pay to said asylum ten per cent. of all money collected by this Board for licenses and fines prior to April 1, 1869. Some question may possibly be raised as to whether it be the duty of this Board to ascertain whether there is really such a balance due in place and in full of which the appropriation of 1869 is made. It seems to me the Legislature has decided that question, so that it is not an open one for investigation by this Board; and if it is open, and it is the duty of any one to make inquiries concerning the facts, that duty, in my opinion, would devolve on the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, who was to make, and who knows that payments have been made under the act of 1868.

6. Proceeding now to the other appropriations in the Charity bill of 1869, I will classify them, as far as possible, and as follows:

1. Society for Relief of Aged and Indigent Women, New-York	$5,000
2. New-York Medical College for Women	10,000

These two said amounts are made a charge "on the Metropolitan Excise Fund" generally.

3. The House of the Good Shepherd, in the City of New-York	$10,000
4. The Hospital of the Sisters of St. Francis, New-York	5,000
5. The [illegible] Hospital, Eleventh-street, New-York	5,000

The three last-named amounts are directed to be paid from "the Metropolitan Excise Fund derived from the City of New-York."

6. Convent of Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	$5,000

This is to be paid from the money derived from the County of Kings, and hence a portion of it will fall on the several towns of that county within the Excise District.

7. Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, &c., Brooklyn	5,000
8. The Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, &c.	5,000
9. The House of the Good Shepherd, &c., Brooklyn	10,000

The three last amounts are to be paid from the Excise money "derived from the City of Brooklyn."

The foregoing (if I have not inadvertently omitted any) are all the appropriations of this bill which contain any positive indication of a purpose to charge them on any part of the excise fund. And I am not aware of any other acts of the last session, not herein referred to, making such charge; but the laws of that session are not published, and I have not the means of examining all of them. It will be noticed that none of the appropriations of the Charity bill, following that to the State Inebriate Asylum, declare whose duty it is to make the payment to the respective beneficiaries; and hence it is by no means clear whether it is intended that the State Treasurer shall receive the money of the Board and make the payments on the warrant of the State Comptroller, as is generally provided in the first section of the bill, or whether this Board is to pay the same directly through its Treasurer. I think, after the questions as to the claims of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York and Brooklyn are out of the way, it will be advisable, before making payments, to call the attention of the State Treasurer and Comptroller to the subject and invite an expression of their views and wishes as to the mode of payment, unless, indeed, in the meantime some of this class of claimants shall obtain some order of Court on the subject. I must further state, that it is not impossible that it may be claimed that all the appropriations in the Charity bill following the words "To be paid out of the Metropolitan Excise Fund, the following," &c., already cited, may be claimed to be a charge on that fund. Such is not my opinion; and yet the whole of the latter half of the act is so confused I cannot feel the utmost confidence in my own views. As there are nearly fifty of these additional appropriations to institutions situated in all parts of the State, and some of them of considerable amount, the question is one of practical importance. It seems to me that it is desirable that the parties interested in the appropriations affecting the Excise Fund should be early advised of the views and embarrassments of the Board, as such information may prevent needless litigation, and may also save the Board being placed in a false position as to its reasons for declining to make prompt payments under some of the provisions of the acts above referred to.

Your obedient servant,

D. B. EATON,
Counsel Metropolitan Board of Excise.

The Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Park this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock.

The following is the programme:

PART I.

Concert Signal March.

1. Overture—Alessandro Stradella	Flotow
2. Aria from Czar and Zimmermann	Lortzing
3. Galop—"Sleigh Bells"	Kuhner

PART II.

4. Souvenir de Munich	Godfrey
5. March—"Sword of My Fathers"	Godfrey
6. Waltz—"Fashion Flowers"	Coote
7. Quadrille—"Olden Time"	Coote

PART III.

8. Overture—"The Ruler of the Spirits"	Von Weber
9. March—"The Heart's Bright Home"	Van Massen
10. Song—"On in the Stilly Night"	[illegible]
11. Medley March	Beckley

Finale—Home Thoughts.

It may not be generally known that picnic parties are allowable at the Park, and can also enjoy themselves without molestation or intrusion by others. On application at the Park Commissioners' office, any family parties, schools or asylums will be provided with a guard or park-keeper to see that they are not troubled. The woods at the upper end afford many good spots for such enjoyment, and it is a wonder that they are not sought oftener.

The Park carriages will soon be increased in number. Notwithstanding the opposition they receive from the ever growing, persistent hackmen and their allies, the carriages are well patronized by the public, all classes riding in them. Strangers especially find them a great accommodation.

A CURIOUS CONFESSION.

What Was Made by the Royal Bond Robbery—Testimony of One of the Burglars On his own Trial for Another Offence.

JAMES GRIFFIN, the man who was arrested a few weeks ago on a charge of being one of the party who stole the box and deeds belonging to the estate of JOHN A. CROSS, from the safe of the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank, on the 15th of November last, was brought up in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday, for trial. District-Attorney MORRIS conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK was present for the prisoner. It was shown that the papers which had been found on the person of the prisoner belonged to the estate of the late Mr. CROSS. JOHN DUNN, an officer of the Sixth Precinct, who appeared to have been on very familiar terms with the prisoner at the time he arrested him, testified to the conversation which took place between him and the prisoner on that occasion.

The prisoner, being put on the stand, testified that at the time Dunn arrested him he had been in Mayo's saloon drinking with a friend named Smithy; that Noble was there, with whom he was concerned in the Royal Insurance bond robbery; that he had fallen out with Noble because he had cheated him out of a portion of the "swag;" that he had appeared against Noble as a witness before that; that as he came out and down the steps of Mayo's, Noble came out with a little black and tan dog; that at that moment they both placed their hands upon their revolvers, but did nothing more; that just then Smithy came up to prisoner and asked him if he was going over to Allen's; that he told him he was; that Smithy then said to him, "take this bundle over and I will be there soon;" that he accordingly took the bundle and had not proceeded twenty yards when Dunn arrested him; that Smithy was a friend of his and Noble; that Noble and the prisoner were connected in the Royal Insurance Company bond robbery; that Noble "beat" him out of some $35,000 or $40,000 of the money; that he (prisoner) afterward went to Canada and lived, and subsequently came back to New-York to aid in the prosecution of the case against Noble.

The District-Attorney then cross-examined the witness as follows:

Q.—Where is the man Noble? A.—Noble and I were connected in the Royal Insurance bond robbery, and I think Noble beat me out of $35,000 of that money; I went to Canada after the robbery and stayed there until I came back to New-York to help to prosecute the case; I visited every place where Noble frequented; my object was to find all the information I could about the case.

Q.—How long have you been in this country? A.—I think somewhere about twenty-eight or thirty years.

Q.—What has been your business for the last few years? A.—A gambler, and I might as well say, a thief.

Q.—How many robberies have you ever committed in your life time? A.—I object to answer that.

Q.—How long since did you commit your first robbery? A.—I object to answer that.

Q.—Have you not been a thief for the last ten years? A.—I think I have for that time.

Q.—And longer? A.—I think not.

Q.—How many bank and insurance company robberies have you ever been connected with? A.—Never any but one.

Q.—How many burglaries? A.—Never any.

Q.—What is your particular branch of business? A.—I object to answer that question.

Q.—You were examined in Elmira as witness against Noble? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say Noble beat you out of $30,000 or $40,000 of the Royal bond robbery, how much was got by that robbery? A.—$[illegible].

Q.—How much did you get? A.—$22,000; I afterward gave back $7,000.

Q.—How did you come to give back the $7,000? A.—We made up so much to give back to the Company.

Q.—About how much money or articles of value have you ever received as the proceeds of robberies? A.—I don't know.

Mr. SEDGWICK took the ground that the papers alleged to have been stolen, and found on the person of the prisoner, were of no value, and pointed out several incongruities in the indictment which he claimed were sufficient to justify the quashing of that document. The Court held that the papers were subjects of larceny, and that the certificates of stocks were worth the value represented on their faces. The jury then found GRIFFIN guilty of grand larceny, and he was remanded for sentence. Mr. SEDGWICK announced his intention to appeal the case.

THE BANK DEFALCATION.

No Tidings from the Defaulting Cashier—Further Particulars.

The defalcation by the Cashier of the Central Bank of this City, the full particulars of which were given in yesterday's TIMES, was the subject of general talk in financial circles yesterday. A full examination of the books and accounts of the defaulting Cashier has failed to detect any error or fraud beyond the misappropriation of the bonds, amounting to $100,000, mentioned in yesterday's report, which, of course, does not affect the standing or credit of the bank. No clue has been discovered as to the whereabouts of Mr. SANDFORD, the missing Cashier, and the bank has not taken, and does not propose to take, any steps for his detection or arrest. The impression among the bank officers is that he has gone West, to some of the States or Territories of the Pacific Coast. The note left behind him by the Cashier, stating that he had carried away nothing belonging to the bank and that he left his family destitute, is believed to be literally true. His family, consisting of a wife and three children, are now living at their modest residence in Flushing, and are absolutely destitute of the means of support. The entire sum misappropriated by the Cashier was lost in unlucky speculations in gold and stocks. So far as his friends have been able to ascertain, every speculation that he attempted proved unfortunate, and he was led on from one step to another, in hopes of retrieving his losses, until his defalcations reached a point where exposure was imminent, and he was obliged to stay and face the music or abscond. He preferred the latter alternative, and had evidently premeditated the mode of escape several days beforehand. He is described as a short, thick-set man, with full black whiskers, and would be taken rather for a sailor than a bank clerk or financier. He is remarkably intelligent, keen and quick-witted, of winning manners and address, and capable of insinuating himself into the good graces and confidence of all sorts of people. At the same time his honesty and integrity were above suspicion, and all his acquaintances, without exception, say that he is the last man they would have selected as likely to become a defaulter, or to be guilty of fraud or dishonesty of any kind.

MUTINY IN THE HARBOR.

Revolt Among German Sailors on Shipboard.

The Consul for the North German States visited the Federal building late on Thursday afternoon and had an interview with Commissioner SHIELDS in regard to some recent troubles on board the vessel known as the *Copernicus*, belonging to the City of Bremen. He said that a crew was engaged to make a round voyage on the vessel from the latter port to this City and return. On their arrival here they became mutinous and threatened to desert the ship. The vessel was ordered to start yesterday for Bremen, and the crew declared that the captain might make sail, but they would leave her at the last moment. At the Consul's request Deputy Marshals CROWLEY and SMITH were dispatched to the vessel with instructions to accompany her outside Sandy Hook, and to assist in preserving order on board of her. The officers went armed and also carried handcuffs with them.

Bids for City Bonds.

In our report of the opening of proposals for City Tax Relief Bonds by the Comptroller, on Thursday last, Mr. J. B. TAYLOR's bids were given as being for $5,000, instead of $5,000,000. The error occurred in the copy furnished the reporters for publication.

The Envelope Game—Another Swindle.

A number of complaints were made before Marshal TOOKER, yesterday, by countrymen who have been swindled by what is known as the "envelope game." A. VINCENT, of Newark, N. J., stated that he was induced to enter the basement No. 3 Park-row, and there purchased tickets to the amount of $20, for which he was to choose envelopes containing orders for prizes. Mr. VINCENT found, however, that the envelopes were blank, and hence concluded that he had been swindled. An officer was sent with him, and the money was refunded.

JAMES MCKENNA, of the United States Revenue cutter Rescue, complained that he had lost $50 at No. 26 Chatham-street; JAMES VAN LOON lost $14 at the Oneida Watch Company's establishment in Broadway, and MICHAEL KELLY lost $18 at No. 75 Cortlandt-street, all by the envelope game. The money was recovered in every instance, and the complainants declined to prosecute. It would seem that the Police might speedily and effectually close these establishments by placing a policeman at the doors, with directions to warn all persons entering of the character of the place.

MORE JUDICIAL QUARRELS.

Judge Dowling in the Role of Judge Cardozo—He Refuses to Try a Woman Confined in the Leonard-street Station-house—He Quarrels with Police Captain Petty.

On the 5th inst. Officer WARNER, of the Fifth Ward, arrested a woman named MARY ANN DOYLE on a charge of having violated the Health law, in dumping a pail of filth in the public street. The accused was locked up in the Leonard-street Police Station, and on the following morning, at 8 o'clock, duly arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court. The Magistrate, as is alleged by Captain PETTY, declined to hear the complaint, and remanded the prisoner to the Station-house. During the afternoon of the same day, the 7th inst., the prisoner was again arraigned before the Magistrate, when GEORGIANA ANDERSON, colored, of No. 12 York-street, appeared to make the necessary complaint, Justice DOWLING again declined to hear the case, and ordered that MARY ANN be taken back to the Station-house. On Thursday, the 8th inst., Captain PETTY made a report of the facts in the case to Superintendent KENNEDY, who, on investigation, ordered the Captain to again arraign the accused before the Magistrate. This was done yesterday by Captain PETTY himself, when the Magistrate and he had quite an exciting discussion upon the merits of the case. The statement of the Captain that the complainant had been in attendance in the Court was stoutly denied by the Magistrate, and as stoutly reiterated by the Captain. The dispute was finally ended by Justice DOWLING ordering Captain PETTY out of Court. During yesterday afternoon the prisoner was brought before the Magistrate for the third time, when the complainant, Mrs. ANDERSON, made affidavit that she saw the prisoner throw the filth in the street on the 5th inst. The Magistrate decided to discharge the accused on the ground that she had received punishment enough in being kept in confinement for four days. He also recommended her to sue for damages against those who had detained her contrary to law. Captain PETTY claims that the prisoner was kept in the Station-house in compliance with the orders given by Justice DOWLING, and on no other ground. It is rather a mixed case at present and a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and forms an important chapter in the exceedingly variable relations so long existing between Captain PETTY and Justice DOWLING.

Relative Value of the Real and Personal Estate in the City and County of New-York, as Assessed for 1868 and 1869.

Wards.	Assessments for 1868.	Assessments for 1869.	Increase.
First	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second	[illegible]	23,121,000	$1,[illegible]
Third	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth	18,175,100	19,635,350	1,460,250
Seventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth	24,578,600	26,544,200	[illegible]
Ninth	18,961,100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eleventh	11,908,600	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twelfth	28,142,005	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thirteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventeenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nineteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twentieth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-first	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-second	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	1868.	1869.
Resident	$177,260,168	$176,[illegible]
Non-resident	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sh'holders of Bks	[illegible]	74,547,124
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total real and personal for 1868 ... [illegible]
Total real and personal for 1869 ... [illegible]
Total valuation for 1868 ... [illegible]
Total valuation for 1869 ... [illegible]
Increase in 1869 ... [illegible]
Total valuation in County ... [illegible]
Total increase ... [illegible]
Total decrease ... [illegible]
Net increase ... [illegible]

There has been a decrease in the taxable value of property in the First Ward of $[illegible], and in the Third Ward of $1,670,500. On personal estate there has been a decrease in taxable value of $[illegible]—being a total decrease of $7,170,041.

Arrest of a Notorious Domestic Thief.

Yesterday afternoon Detective LEVY, of Philadelphia, visited the Central Police Office for the purpose of making inquiries concerning a certain CATHARINE GREY, who was arrested in Philadelphia on Saturday morning as she was in the act of robbing a house, where she was employed as a servant. Upon comparison of notes the detective found that the Philadelphians had caged one of the most experienced and successful of domestic thieves, who has for many years regularly pursued her calling of robbing houses in which she was engaged as a servant. It was her custom to stay in a house no longer than was necessary for her to obtain possession of the silverware and other valuable portables, gathering which, together, she would decamp between two days, and so extensive and adroit have been her operations that very many families in this City, Brooklyn, New-Jersey and Philadelphia have suffered from her depredations, and she has rarely been detected and more rarely convicted. Although many specific charges can be made against her here, it was finally concluded, upon consultation between Detective LEVY and Chief KELSO, to leave her in the custody of the Pennsylvania authorities, to receive such punishment as may be awarded for the offence for which she was arrested.

The American Bible Society.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers, called for the transaction of ordinary business, was held at the Bible House on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 3:30 P. M., NORMAN WHITE, Esq., in the chair, assisted by FREDERICK S. WINSTON and A. ROBERTSON WALSH, Esqs., Vice-Presidents.

Seven new auxiliaries were recognized; one in each of the States of Connecticut, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia, and two in Texas.

Communications were received from Mr. ANDREW M. MILNE, Montevideo, and Rev. Dr. GOODFELLOW, with accounts of the Bible work; from Rev. Dr. TRUMBULL and Rev. Mr. MERWIN, Valparaiso, with encouraging statements about the Bible work in Chili; from Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL, of the Gaboon Mission, with copy of the Epistles from James to Jude, and the Revelation in the Mpongwe language, to be printed according to a previous resolution of the Board, thus completing the entire New Testament in that tongue; from Rev. ISAAC G. BLISS, Constantinople, as to the progress of Bible circulation in Greece; and from Rev. Dr. SCHAUFFLER and Mr. BLISS, in regard to the translation of the Bible into Arabo-Turkish.

Grants of books were made to the Presbyterian Home Missions for Freedmen; to the Asylum of disabled soldiers at Augusta, Me.; to the Methodist Book Concern in Cincinnati; to the American Tract Society; to the Baptist Sunday School Board in Texas; to the Methodist Book Concern, Pittsburg, for Sunday Schools; for distribution on Grindstone Island, St. Lawrence River; in Brazil, and San Domingo, and for soldiers in Cuba; several grants for auxiliaries and poor Sunday Schools, chiefly at the South, besides books to the value of $[illegible] to the Eufaula Bible Society, Ala., for the supply of adjoining counties. The entire number of books granted to-day is [illegible] volumes.

The decease of Dr. THOMAS COCK, a venerable Vice-President of the Society, having been announced, a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable paper in reference to the event.

A specimen copy of the Society's new pulpit Bible, in great primer, was laid before the Board for inspection.

Crimes and Casualties.

ABRAHAM HODSWORTH, a newsdealer, residing at No. 260 Eighth-street, was accidentally knocked down a flight of stairs leading to the NEW-YORK TIMES press-room, yesterday morning, and had his leg broken.

PETER REDDEN, residing in Fifty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue, yesterday morning fell down the embankment in Broadway, near Fifty-seventh-street, and was dangerously injured about the head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PATRICK KEARNEY, of No. 446 West Fortieth-street, was so severely injured yesterday morning by a flagstone falling upon him that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a precarious condition.

CATHARINE MAXWELL and HANNAH COLLINS quarreled yesterday morning at No. 7 Franklin-street, and CATHARINE being armed with a stick of wood, struck HANNAH a violent blow on the head, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant, being arrested by the Sixth Precinct Police and taken before Justice DOWLING, was committed.

WILLIAM M. ARMSTRONG appeared before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and made a complaint that Officer HEFFERMAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, brutally assaulted him in Seventh-avenue without any provocation, and that when he went to the Station-house to complain of his conduct to Captain BURDEN, HEFFERMAN there struck him a violent blow in the presence of the Captain and of Sergeant MULLINS. The accused, who was present as a prisoner, was held in $500 bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

HENRY WILSON, of No. 126 West Forty-eighth-street, stated before Justice DODGE yesterday, that Monday last he went out with a friend named GEORGE BICKERTON, and during their journey entered the saloon No. 190 Prince-street, where, he alleges, his friend picked his pocket of $[illegible]. The accused denied his guilt, but was committed in default of $2,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

ALMIRA REYNOLDS, a servant girl, was arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE on a charge of having stolen clothing, valued at $150, from MARGARET B. HUNTER, No. 47 East Thirteenth-street [illegible]

street. As a large portion of the stolen property was found in her possession, she was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

POLICE TRIALS.

The Citizens and the Police of Yonkers in Trouble—A Singular Case.

Commissioner Henry Smith yesterday examined a number of complaints against patrolmen. Only one of the cases developed any matter of interest.

Sidney A. Conklin, of the Thirty-second Precinct, belonging to the Sub-Precinct of Yonkers, was arraigned on a charge of improper conduct made by Samuel Taylor, of that village, the specification being that on the 29th of June Officer Conklin assaulted him without cause, and gave as a proof that the officer being subsequently arrested for the assault, and being taken before the Police Justice at Yonkers was held to bail in the sum of $1,000. There was a large number of witnesses present on both sides, and the investigation soon developed that the affair was the outgrowth of a bitter feud between the Police stationed in the village and the corporate authorities. The particular offence complained of by Taylor seemed by the evidence to have been a free fight between himself and Conklin in which both were badly damaged, and both being greatly excited, made use of language more emphatic than choice. There must have been an aggressor in the case, but Commissioner Smith's efforts to discover who it was did not meet with any great success from the contradictory evidence. The witnesses, too, were prone to wander from the case in hand, and by dint of indulging in much general testimony covering all the disputes which have arisen between the two parties, succeeded in producing an impression that the Police and corporate authorities have suffered the peace and good order of the village to be jeopardized by their wranglings. The feature of the case was the rigid cross-examination conducted by Roundsman Weston, whereby the complainant, Taylor, was forced to admit that he had been arrested several times, the offence charged at one time being murder. In return for this rough handling Taylor attempted to show that Weston was a disgrace to the department, inasmuch as he was a brawler and had drank beer in a public bar-room when in uniform, and had not paid for it; but Weston answered in the negative all the questions tending to establish these facts. All this sort of crimination and recrimination was so protracted, and the facts directly in issue became momentarily so much more confused, that Commissioner Smith finally got rid of the perplexing affairs by referring it to the Board for solution.

Coroners' Cases.

The inquest in the case of Joseph Shaffer, aged 3 years, who died from injuries received by being run over by a Second-avenue car in Chrystie-street, was concluded yesterday by Coroner Flynn. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and recommended the Company to employ more experienced drivers.

Coroner Rollins held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, over the remains of Mr. Henry Whitmore, a guest in the Stevens House, who died from convulsions.

Coroner Flynn held an inquest yesterday, at No. 245 East Fifty-fifth-street, over the remains of Agnes Read, aged 3 years, who met her death by scalds, sustained by a fall into a tub of hot water.

Coroner Rollins held an inquest yesterday over the remains of George W. Andrews, the gentleman who died so suddenly on Thursday afternoon, in the dental office of Dr. R. R. Perry, at No. 24 West Twenty-ninth-street, as already reported. Dr. Perry testified that the deceased seemed much agitated at the idea of having teeth drawn, and when he was about to apply the chloroform, he noticed that the patient's eyes were glazed. Dr. Fowler, a physician, was at once summoned, but Andrews gradually sank and died. Dr. John Beach made a post-mortem examination, when he found all of the internal organs in a healthy condition. In his opinion death had resulted from pulmonary apoplexy, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

Mr. Geo. Howard, residing in Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, a native of this City, aged 22 years, proceeded on an excursion on Monday down the Bay, and returned safely on the steamer to the foot of Fourteenth-street, when he was suddenly missed by his friends. Nothing more was seen of Mr. Howard until yesterday, when his remains were found in the river near Fifteenth-street, and removed to the Morgue for inquest by Coroner Rollins.

A Singular Divorce Case—A Woman Gets Two Husbands and Loses Both.

In the case of Eugene E. Simonet vs. Florentine Simonet, in which a decree of divorce has just been granted in the Court of Common Pleas by Judge Brady, is illustrated how "vaulting ambition o'erleaps itself." By the testimony of Rev. Mr. Veron, Pastor of the Church du Esprit, in Twenty-second-street, who was the chief witness in the case, it appears that on the 27th of September, 1860, he married the plaintiff to the defendant. On the 26th of April, 1867, the defendant reappeared before him as the widow of the plaintiff, and was then joined in matrimony with one Bernard. As the sequel showed, the defendant had contracted the second marriage without the formality precedent of the first husband's death. On this discovery being made by the second husband he sued for and obtained a decree of divorce, the first husband followed suit, and has been equally successful.

Larceny by a Pickpocket.

Dennis Geraghty, of No. 65 Nassau-street, caused the arrest of James Murphy on a charge of theft. It appears that the accused was exhibiting a legerdemain trick of some kind in Park-row, near the Times office, when the complainant was attracted and stood watching him. He noticed Murphy push against him, and discovered soon after that his gold watch valued at $60 had been stolen from his vest pocket, and on looking round found that Murphy had disappeared. The Magistrate held the prisoner for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 9.

By Judge Cardozo.

Anna M. Wheeler vs. Hiram W. Wheeler.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff.

Northrop vs. Hawkes et al.—Motion for judgment denied, costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 9.

By Judge Monell.

Bevvy vs. O'Brien; motion denied.
Connolly vs. Wallace; motion granted.
McCormick vs. Goldman; order granted.
Pryor vs. Gale; order granted.
Carpenter vs. Sawyer; motion granted.
Freeman vs. Stephens; order granted.
Spoerry vs. Spoerry; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 9.

By Judge Brady.

Spicer vs. Harecough; motion denied—the defendant having absconded, and the action being one to dissolve a copartnership. The defendant can, in such action be protected as to assets.

Reiber vs. Beach; motion denied. See opinion.

Eugene A. A. Simonet vs. Florentine Simonet; divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 9.

Before Judge Monell.

DIVORCE—ALIMONY.

Johanna Spoerry vs. Charles E. Spoerry.—This is an action for a limited divorce, and comes up on the present motion for increase of alimony. It appears from the papers and arguments in the case that the plaintiff was the unfortunate possessor of a very violent temper, which, on several occasions manifested itself in the form of teapots and plates thrown at the head of the defendant, and other similar missiles. Under these circumstances the husband called in a physician who gave it as his opinion that the plaintiff was laboring under some degree of mental derangement, and determining on a separation, the defendant had an agreement prepared to that effect, signed by the plaintiff, in which she accepted an allowance of $300 a year for the support of herself and child.

The plaintiff now discovers this amount to be insufficient and disproportionate to the income of defendant, who is represented to be worth $100,000, and in addition therefore to a decree of separation she asks for an increased allowance.

The Court held that without further proof of the irresponsible condition of the plaintiff at the time of signing the agreement, she would be estopped by it. Motion denied.

Samuel Hirsh and J. C. Bear for plaintiff; Mr. Lockwood for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

CONVICTION OF A SNEAK THIEF.

Charles B. Cassel was arraigned on a charge of stealing $350 from Mr. Silas G. W. Brown, of Newburg. The complainant testified that he drew $350 on a check on the Chatham Bank, at the corner of Broadway and John-street, on the 15th of May, and that while he was counting the money in the bank the prisoner suddenly approached him from behind, and, touching him on the shoulder, presented him with a piece of paper with a name on it, which he asked to have read. The complainant complied, but on proceeding to resume the counting of his money discovered that the largest portion of it had disappeared. No one was near him at the time except the prisoner. The trial resulted in a conviction, and the thief was subsequently sentenced to State Prison for five years.

A BAXTER-STREET OCCURRENCE.

August Folganenny, against whom there were three indictments for larceny, pleaded guilty on one and received a sentence of three years' imprisonment. His chief offence was the stealing of a gold watch valued at $75, the property of Mrs. Mary Stunkert, of No. 47 Baxter-street. He visited the complainant's apartments on the 25th of May with some clothing which he desired to have washed, and while there he asked her to purchase some milk, giving her twenty-five cents for the purpose. On her return she missed her watch and the prisoner with it.

A CHINAMAN TROUBLED BY BOYS.

James Smith and Joseph Murphy, two boys, pleaded guilty to petit larceny on an indictment for robbery in the first degree. They were charged with attacking a Chinaman named Charles Ahhang, in his room at No. 75 Cherry-street, and with stealing $11 worth of property from him. It transpired that the boys committed the theft while the complainant was engaged in a drunken row with his wife. Sentence was deferred until Monday.

LIBEL ON A BANKER.

Daniel W. Van Aernam pleaded guilty of libel. Judgment was suspended, and he was discharged. The complainant in the case was Abia A. Selover, a banker in Broad-street, against whom the defendant uttered certain defamatory accusations in a printed circular, which he gratuitously distributed in the principal hotels. The libel consisted of the statement that the complainant had swindled merchants in this City and Boston, that he was an "expelled Californian," and also intimating that he led a bad private character, &c. The Court suspended judgment at the complainant's request, but cautioned the defendant not to repeat his offence.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

ASSAULT ON A FEMALE VELOCIPEDIST.

A rather attractive English blonde named Selina Gottman, who recently arrived in this City in the role of a professional female velocipedist, made complaint against Isaac Giles, residing in the Bowery, near Spring-street, for assault. She said that she visited the defendant's place of business for the purpose of seeing his wife about some dresses which she was making for her, and that while there the defendant attempted to take liberties with her, he having kissed her, and bit her lips. He was held to answer.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

THE PANEL GAME.

As Maurice Shaul, of No. 15 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was passing the corner of Broadway and Canal street on Thursday evening, he was accosted by Louisa Kelly, aged 25, a native of Newark, N. J., and residing at No. 21 Wooster-street. The woman, after brief conversation, succeeded in inducing Shaul to accompany her to a disreputable house in Howard-street, where he found himself robbed of $50 in national currency and $7 in English coin. He subsequently caused Louisa's arrest by Officer Campbell, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, who on visiting the scene of the robbery, found it to be a complete panel-house. When arraigned before the Magistrate the prisoner was fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. The money was not recovered.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At a late hour on Thursday night, as Mr. Geo. Bell, a resident of Brooklyn, was passing the corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, he was suddenly assaulted by two men, who subsequently gave their names as Edward Gibson and John Murray. These villains robbed Mr. Bell of his coat, in a pocket of which was a pocket-book containing $145, with which they made off. The cry for the Police uttered by the victim was promptly answered by Officer Glennon, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who succeeded in arresting both of the highwaymen. A few minutes after the arrest, Officer Kehoe, of the Second Precinct, found the stolen pocket-book, with contents intact, near the scene. Both of the prisoners were arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday morning, and by him fully committed for trial without bail, the papers being also forwarded to the Grand Jury for immediate action.

LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD.

Captain Robert M. Roberts, of the steamship Hatteras, lying at Pier No. 37 North River, on the evening of the 7th inst. placed a roll of bills containing $160 under the pillow of his berth in the state-room occupied by himself. The following morning Christopher Williams, the waiter, who had a duplicate key to the room, made the Captain's bed, after which time the money was missed. As Christopher strenuously denied having ever seen the money, he was arrested, and when brought before the Magistrate he was remanded for trial in default of the necessary bail. The stolen money was not recovered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 9, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, July 9—P. M.

The Treasury of the United States purchased at noon to-day $3,000,000 United States 5-20s of the various issues, at the following rates for the Principal of the Bonds—the accrued Interest in Gold since the last Dividend being settled in favor of the seller as a separate transaction. The sum total offered to the Treasury for the Sinking Fund was $6,126,000. The whole purchase of $3,000,000 averages within a small fraction (accrued Interest being taken into the account) of the market of the forenoon. After the awards the 5-20s of 1867 advanced in the open market to 117¾ ⅌ cent, on account of the comparative scarcity of these Bonds for prompt delivery, though later in the day the quotation returned to 117⅜@117½ ⅌ cent.

BONDS SOLD TO SINKING FUND.

By Jay Cooke & Co.	$1,310,000	117.25	@117.50
By Fisk & Hatch	300,000	117.25	@117.32
By Vermilye & Co.	450,000	117.12	@117.30
By Frank & Gans	225,000	116.87	@117.32
By Baker & Kitchen	165,000	116.87	@117.32
By C. M. Schott	165,000	117.21	@117.36
By Budd Leo & Co.	200,000	117.21	@117.25
By M. Bauer	100,000	117.37½	@ —
By Chase & Co.	65,000	117.37	@ —
By Smith, Randolph & Co.	25,000	117.30	@ —
Total	$3,000,000		

The issues of 5-20s sold were divided as follows:

1862	$170,000	1867	$1,897,000
1864	222,000	1868	35,000
1865	526,000		
Total			$3,000,000

The general credit of the Public funds was appreciated in the market by the present and last Saturday's considerable purchases for the Sinking Fund, and prices left off firm. The prompt action of the Secretary is much commended and the belief gains ground that he means to follow up these purchases as long as his Currency balances continue in excess of a fair working sum in the Treasury. The rates of premium which he has thus far had to pay are by no means extravagant, and the saving of Interest for the benefit of the Sinking Fund will in a short period more than compensate the Government for thus anticipating the maturity of its Gold-bearing obligations. That the Secretary has made up his purpose to lose as little Interest as possible on his Currency balances, and no more than is consistent with a liberal reserve of Gold Coin, seems to be more and more certain every day. And we know of no measure of Treasury economy that ought to commend itself, more emphatically, to the public approval. We believe that by the reassembling of Congress he will be enabled to report the further reduction of the Public Debt, for the intervening five months, of *fifty millions of dollars*.

The premium on Gold advanced from 135½ to [illegible] ⅌ cent; closing at 136 ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges again looked firm, and some moderate shipments of Coin, in addition to the usual exports of Gold and Silver bars, are spoken of for Saturday's steamers; but the business in Bills at the top figures of 109¾ ⅌ cent. on London, 60 days, and 110⅛@110¼ is not yet sufficiently free to make a resumption of active shipments in American Gold Coin a certainty.

The rates for Money to the Brokers to-day were 7 ⅌ cent. Currency @ 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Interest, most of the business being done, late in the day, at the inside rate. United States 5-20s were carried over, in some instances, at 5@6 ⅌ cent. The general appearance of the market was much easier than on Tuesday and Wednesday, with an improvement on Thursday's modified rates.

In the State Bonds there was a continued pressure of and decline in the new issues of North Carolina. We hear no explanation of the heavy sales and serious fall in price, beyond the suspicion that the recent pressure for money has forced a large amount on the market out of weak hands, whose margins on their hypothecations had run out. With all this, the decline would not, perhaps, have proved so bad but for the loose way in which the Legislature of the State, while in a state of suspension on the Old Bonds, has voted these New Bonds to Railway projects of doubtful responsibility.

The Railway Shares displayed considerable firmness through the forenoon, and confidence in the Vanderbilt New-York lines, and most of the Western Roads is decidedly on the increase. The best prices of the morning were not quite sustained at the Second Board of the Exchange, but subsequently in the Long Room and on Broad-street, the general list was again firm, closing as follows at 5:30 P. M.:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108½	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	121¾	121⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	117	117½
American Gold Coin	135½	136
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	57	56¾
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57
Missouri Bonds	88	88
North Carolina Bonds, new	48½	46½
Louisiana Levee 8s	67½	67½
New-York Central	196½	196¾
Reading Railway	96½	96¾
Chicago and Rock Island	116½	116⅜
Northwest Common	81	80⅞
Northwest Preferred	93½	93
Michigan Southern	109½	109⅝
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	161½	161
Cleveland and Pittsburg	100	100½
Pacific Mail Company	90⅜	90⅞
St. Paul Preferred	86½	86½
St. Paul Common	75½	75½
Toledo and Wabash	78½	78½
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32½
Hudson River	165	164

*Ex Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The Treasury Office received in Currency for the sales of Gold made yesterday, $1,200,000 and paid out $1,695,000 on the purchase of United States 5-20s made for the Sinking Fund at noon to-day—only about one-half the Bonds being brought in to-day. The receipts in Gold for Customs were $325,000, and the Gold Interest paid out amounted to $250,000.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $2,110,046; amounts marketed $914,233.

We are indebted to the Messrs. Easton & Co. for the following Cotton Statistics, in advance of the issue of their circular for the current week:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Ex. G. B.	Ex. Cont.
New-Orleans	1,070	11,304	....	1,108
Mobile	411	4,241	1,579	....
Galveston	160	366	....	....
Savannah	608	386	1,000	....
Charleston	320	2,300	....	....
New-York	432	19,304	572	168
Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore	490	9,000	....	....
Total this week	3,493	46,712	4,151	1,376
Previously reported	2,424,557	....	970,550	446,300
Total since 1st September	2,428,050	46,712	974,670	447,486
Same time last year	2,089,563	....	1,224,563	402,988

Statistical Position.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	369,000	581,870
Afloat from India	587,000	397,000
Afloat from America	40,000	61,000
Stock in London	75,940	92,000
Afloat for London	44,000	110,000
Stock in Havre	42,023	37,018
Afloat for Havre	23,301	15,000
Stock in Bremen	13,521	13,100
Afloat for Bremen	8,701	4,614
Stock in United States ports	46,712	90,000
Stock in the interior towns	4,096	8,035
Total	1,254,380	1,422,070

Deficiency in visible supply, 356,712 bales.

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now, 120,000 bales; same time 1868, 180,000 bales. Middling Orleans now, 12⅞d.; then, 11⅞d.

Stocks in the Interior Towns July 2.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	1,000	4,775
Columbus, Ga.	340	258
Macon, Ga.	266	1,635
Montgomery, Ala.	617	439
Memphis, Tenn.	529	442
Nashville, Tenn.	397	139
Totals	4,096	8,035

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, *free of Government Tax.*

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-street.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 97½, and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

☞ THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN, *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile as the road is built, equipped and received by the state Engineers.

The rapid progress of the road to completion enables the undersigned to offer another limited number of the above bonds for sale at par and accrued interest in currency. We can confidently affirm our previous recommendation of the securities.

SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 55 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds, "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, July 9, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	32	Rosin, bbls.	3,325
Cotton, bales	779	Oil Cake, pkgs.	50
Eggs, bbls.	501	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	5,110
Flour, bbls.	8,604	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bbls.	1,320	Cut Meats, pkgs.	61
Oatmeal, bbls.	100	Butter, pkgs.	2,357
Wheat, bushels	14,128	Cheese, boxes	12,433
Corn, bushels	60,000	Starch, boxes	2,770
Oats, bushels	6,000	Tobacco, hhds.	570
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	136
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wool, bales	1,360
[illegible]	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Copper, bbls.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]

[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	32	32¼	32½	32¾
Good Ordinary	32¾	33	33¼	33½
Low Middlings	33⅜@⅜	33¾@⅝	33⅞@34	34¼
Middlings	34	34⅛	34¼	34½

[illegible]

FEATHERS—The demand for Live Geese has been limited within a range of from 87½c.@90c., ⅌ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet at about former figures.

FISH—All kinds have been rather lightly dealt in at essentially unaltered prices. [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less active, opening heavily at an advance of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, but closing very heavily at little, if anything, better than yesterday's final quotations. [illegible]

[illegible]

Lumber—Josiah, Buffalo; Fred. W. Taylor, Oswego; Keokuk, Lyon Falls; [illegible]

[illegible]

Salt—F. P. Stoddard, Syracuse.

Corn—[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet at unchanged figures.

HAY—North River Bale Hay continues in request at from 85c.@95c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 25 for Poor to Choice, for local use ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been salable and steady at 85c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been moderately dealt in, including American at 8c.@14c. for New, and 2c.@8c. for Old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@14c. Eastern, 7c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 7c.@12c.; Michigan, 7c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@8c. ⅌ lb. [illegible]

HEMP—The market has been generally quiet, though no important changes have been noted in prices. 250 bales Butts were sold at 3¼c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been rather more sought after, but have been somewhat irregular in price.

LATHS—Eastern have attracted less attention at $2 50 ⅌ 1,000.

LEATHER—[illegible]

LIME—Rockland has been more salable at $1 25 for Common, and $1 70 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	25c.@37c.	[illegible]
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	[illegible]
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	[illegible]
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	—@—	[illegible]
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

OIL CAKE—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

NEW CROP BUTTER.

[illegible]

NEW CROP CHEESE.

[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SALTPETRE—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SKINS—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—A fairly active inquiry prevailed to-day for refining and grocery grades of Raw Sugars at steady prices. [illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WHISKY—Has been in better request, at $1 01@$1 02½ ⅌ gallon. Sales, 400 bbls., against receipts of 345 bbls.

WOOL—The transactions in most kinds have been light, and prices have been quoted essentially unaltered. The next trade sale of Wool will be held on the 22d inst.

Price Current of Domestic Wool in New-York.

[illegible]

WHALEBONE—Has been quite dull at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, July 8, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

A quorum not answering to their names on the call of the roll, the Clerk declared that the Board stood adjourned without day.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, July 8, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Assistant Alderman Gibney in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Roberts.

The minutes of meeting to-date were read and approved.

[illegible]

GENERAL ORDERS.

[illegible]

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Roberts—16.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the south side Perry-street to Pier Number fifty-four North River.

[illegible]

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Assistant Alderman Pinckney—

Resolved, That permission be given to Jonathan Sturgen to place a bay window on his building now in the course of erection on the southwest corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council, the same not to extend beyond two and one-half feet beyond the property line.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

[illegible]

On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday next, twelfth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

ENTREPOT DES INDES.

INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS, LACE.

GOLD MEDAL AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.

FRANÇOIS GRAMAGNAC,
NORMAND & CHANDON, Successors,
PARIS.

Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu, 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau.

[illegible]

LACE MANUFACTORY

[illegible]

SUPERIOR FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.

[illegible]

Fixed prices marked in plain figures.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SITUATION as cook; understands her business; [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or washing; [illegible]

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL WHO LIVED [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE housework of a small private family; [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERSTANDS meats, soups, fish, game, &c.; no objections to the country; best reference; [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. [illegible]

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUATION in a small family to do general housework; City preferred. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, to take care of children and sew, or to do chamberwork; has excellent City reference. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WETNURSE. [illegible]

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTESTANT, aged 34, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's farm; understands raising cattle, draining and farming in all its branches; his wife to take charge of the dairy and poultry; will go to any part of the country; first-class reference from two last employers; [illegible]

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single German, as foreman and propagator, and to take charge of the green-house department in [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a sober, industrious single man; [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; can furnish unexceptionable City reference from his last employer; is honest, sober, active, obliging and thoroughly competent. Address L., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man (Protestant) as coachman or groom; would like the country; has the best of references, and is strictly temperate. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, only where such is required; would hire for Fall or take on at present; gentleman's recommendations. Address JOHN MCC., Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man, who thoroughly understands driving, in City or country, and care of horses, carriages and harness; unexceptionable City references. Address P. M. Box No. 229 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable Protestant man; best City reference; no objection to the country. [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER, to work on a gentleman's place in the country, one competent to assist in taking care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful about the grounds; must be steady and obliging. [illegible]

GARDENER AND COACHMAN WANTED.—[illegible]

A PASTRY COOK FOR A HOTEL IN THE country; also, an American housekeeper; [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
OLIVER TWIST. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. T. W. Robinson and Miss [illegible].
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE WANDERING JEW. Leading character by Mr. E. Eddy. Large collection of Curiosities.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JONATHAN BRADFORD, THE STRING OF PEARLS, &c. Leading character by Mr. Whalley.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. Dodworth's Band.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times* and *Star*, in leading editorials yesterday, express satisfaction with the postponement of the *Alabama* claims discussion in the Commons.

It is announced that the assignees of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. will pay a dividend of a shilling on the pound in September, making full payment of the claims of all creditors, with the exception of the accrued interest.

A report is in circulation that Lord HOWDEN has been made English Minister to Spain.

The evening papers of Paris, yesterday, announced the resignation of the Ministers.

GENERAL.

The directors of the Gettysburg Memorial Association now propose to indicate the more prominent events of the three days' struggle, with the positions of the different and contending forces, by permanent memorials on the field; and they suggest a reunion at Gettysburg the first week in August of the Generals who commanded on both sides during the battle, to discuss this plan and determine the points to be commemorated.

The towns of Wallingford and Shrewsbury, Vt., are much excited over the discovery of a valuable "lead mountain" within their territory. Some of the rock has been blasted out and specimens sent to this City, Boston and Washington for examination.

At the annual meeting of the New-Hampshire publishers, editors and printers, at the Pemigewasset House, Plymouth, N. H., on Thursday next, the address will be delivered by Mr. T. H. MILLER, of the Portsmouth *Chronicle*, and the poem by Mr. GEORGE A. MARDEN, of the Lowell *Courier*. The following day they will have an excursion on Lake Winnepiseogee.

A young man named WILLIAM BOOTY, residing with his parents in Chicago, attempted to kill his mother on Wednesday with a knife. He was intoxicated at the time, and was enraged because she took some money from him to prevent his spending it. She succeeded in escaping from him with a few slight cuts, and after fighting with a policeman for a while, the infuriated youth was captured and lodged in a station-house.

A binocular microscope of considerable value which was stolen from the laboratory of the Bowdoin Medical School of Brunswick, Me., about three years ago, was recently found in the possession of a young Portland physician, who at the time the instrument was taken was a student in the school. Upon being arrested, it is said, he confessed and gave bonds for appearance for trial, but he has since forfeited his bail and disappeared.

The Peabody Institute in Danvers, Mass., will be dedicated on Wednesday afternoon next, in accordance with the wish of Mr. PEABODY, who will be present if not prevented by sickness.

The Dominion Rifle Association match will take place in Toronto on the 6th of September. It is announced that the Governor-General will be present and open the shooting, and that fifteen hundred competitors are expected. Over $4,000 in money are to be given in prizes.

The journeymen House-carpenter's Association of Washington have amended their Constitution so that no negro carpenter can become a member.

Much property was destroyed in Utica and vicinity on Thursday by a heavy rainstorm. The bridge at Checkerville, in the Utica, Chenango Valley and Susquehanna Valley Railroad, was washed away by the rising of the water, and travel on the road is consequently temporarily suspended; the dam at Chadwick's was destroyed; the premises of the Utica Mill Company at New-Hartford were damaged to the extent of about $18,000; a couple of dwelling-houses and several barns were demolished, and some other property was more or less damaged.

THOMAS MULHALL, twice convicted at Cleveland, Ohio, of aiding and abetting the murder of DAVID P. SKINNER, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on the 26th August; and JOHN KILFOIL, convicted of being an accessory to the plot to rob Mr. SKINNER, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

The lager-beer dealers of Boston have formed a permanent organization for vigorous political action to bring about the repeal of the liquor law. The Germans throughout the State are invited to form local societies for the same object.

The Connecticut Senate have refused, by a vote of fourteen to seven, to release JEREMIAH TOWNSEND, the New-Haven bank robber, from prison.

Mr. WOODRUFF, Ex-President of the Cigarmakers' Union, Troy, who was recently expelled from the Union, announces that as the Union prevents him from retaining his position as a cigar-maker in a Cohoes shop, he will sue the members for conspiracy.

The late Judge FLETCHER, of Boston, leaves, in addition to the hundred thousand dollars to Dartmouth College, $6,000 to the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, to be safely and permanently invested, and the income to be used in employing colporteurs; $500 each to the Baptist Missionary Union, Home for Aged and Indigent Women, in Boston, Home for Aged and Indigent Men, in Boston, Massachusetts Bible Society and Home for Little Wanderers; and also $1,000 each to the Boston Children's Friend Society, and the New-England Home for Women and Children.

The postal appointment of THOMAS P. CHENEY, of Ashland, N. H., is that of Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail Service for the First Division, which includes the New-England States, with headquarters at Boston. His pay is $1,600 per annum, with $6 per day additional for subsistence.

The people of Hudson County, N. J., wish to unite the several towns of Hudson City, Jersey City, Bergen, Hoboken, &c., in one corporate city. The Executive Committee is to decide upon the proper steps to be taken in the matter next Monday night. It is an old project revived and agitated by the tax-payers of the county.

Rev. Dr. CALDICOTT, pastor of the Bond-street Baptist Church at Toronto, Canada, and formerly of Brooklyn, died in the former place yesterday morning.

JOHN GRIFFIN, who was arrested a short time ago on a charge of being one of the party who robbed the safe of the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank of the box and deeds belonging to the estate of JOHN A. CROSS, was before the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday. Being put upon the stand he stated that he had received the stolen property from one NOBLE, not knowing what it was, and was immediately thereafter arrested. He further stated that NOBLE was concerned with himself in the Royal Insurance Bond Robbery, and had "beaten" him out of some $35,000 or $40,000 of the stolen property.

A farewell reception was given to the Harvard international boat crew last evening by the Nassau Boat Club of this City, General ASPINWALL, President, at their Club-house, foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River.

Mrs. ROSANNA DEANE, a lunatic, living in West Thirteenth-street, yesterday murdered her mother-in-law, Mrs. SUSAN LAMBEAUX, by striking her, while asleep, with a hatchet.

THOMAS ALLEN, arrested on Thursday at Hoboken, charged with poisoning his wife, was discharged yesterday, the Coroner's jury having decided that the woman had committed suicide.

The German Republican and the Eighth District Republican Associations have decided to consolidate, and immediate steps are to be taken at the next meeting to join forces.

The German Central Committee last evening appointed a Committee to confer with the Board of Education on the subject of teaching the German language in our public schools.

A man named JAMES COLLINS, known as "Bummer," and JOHN FORCE, a negro, were severely stabbed by a black man at a colored picnic, between Morristown and Madison, on the 8th. The assailant has not been arrested.

Considerable consternation prevails among sundry brokers and bankers down town who are threatened with prosecution for having exacted usurious interest from their customers.

A number of sailors threatened to mutiny on board the North German vessel *George & Johann*, on Thursday, and two Deputy Marshals were dispatched to the scene to maintain order.

The total valuation of taxable property in this City and county for the present year is $994,100,897. This is an increase of $35,684,370 over the valuation of 1868.

The Virginia Victory—Efforts to Make Mischief.

Two classes of mischief-makers are busying themselves with the Virginia election, with the view of adapting it to their respective purposes. Democrats are claiming it as a Democratic victory, and insisting that it is the result of Democratic strength and effort. Partisans of WELLS and the defeated ticket are denouncing it as the product of fraud, and are invoking Congressional assistance to arrest and reverse the action of the people and the law. Both of these representations are dishonest. Both are false, as matters of fact, and are conceived in the interest of those who, on one hand, would frustrate reconstruction, and, on the other, would make it the means of personal aggrandizement.

National politics really had little to do with the contest. Old party names were banished, and every attempt to introduce the mere political element was promptly repelled by the supporters of WALKER. Whatever interest was manifested by Democrats out of the State was clearly against the movement championed by the Walker Party. The *World* of this City labored again and again to persuade the Virginians to have nothing to do with reconstruction. And though now it chooses to "congratulate Virginia on her superb success," we have but to turn to its files to trace a subtle but not the less malignant hostility to all plans for bringing the State into harmony with the law. There were also Democratic politicians in the State who resisted the ratification of the Constitution, and urged the people to dare the General Government to do its worst. The pretence that the Democracy gained this victory is, then, as hollow as it is impudent. So far as they revealed old party affinities, they were against both WALKER and WELLS; they were against every step that seemed to lead in the direction of reconstruction. The "superb victory" of which the *World* speaks was achieved not only in spite of the suggestions of that journal, but in defiance of the declared will and purpose of the party it represents.

The absurdity of the Democratic pretence becomes still more apparent when the nature and consequences of the victory are considered. Had the Walker platform been equivocal, or had the triumph of the Walker ticket been attended with the rejection of the Constitution, we could have understood the attempt to pervert the significance of the popular vote. But the election has settled everything precisely as the Democrats desired not to have things settled. It has decreed the continuance of universal suffrage. It has invested the negro with political equality. It has imparted life to the Constitution prepared by the Convention held under the Reconstruction acts. It has created a Legislature whose members are eligible under the law, and of whose readiness to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment there seems no doubt. It has chosen qualified men for Congress; and has vested the chief offices of the State in hands pledged to the support of the Republican policy, and prepared to labor in cordial harmony with President GRANT. Finally, it has dispelled the fear that in political affairs race would be ranged against race, and has demonstrated the mutual willingness of white and black to coöperate for a common purpose, and that purpose one which commends itself to the feeling and judgment of the country.

If there is anything in this result over which Democrats can reasonably chuckle, we are curious to know where and what it is. The very measures which they denounce most vehemently in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana have been sustained in Virginia. The policy they approve, WALKER and his supporters have repudiated. The new Constitution which they have described as a "covenant with death," has been ratified by a majority of forty or fifty thousand; and the ratification of the pending amendment, which they describe as "a league with hell," has been assured by the same majority. A more complete Republican triumph could not be desired. For though national politics, as such, played only a slight part in the contest, the Republican character of the victory is proved by the results it achieves. An election which gives effect to the policy of Congress, realizes the objects contemplated by the President, and places at the head of the State a tried and consistent Unionist, who is in cordial unison with the principles and aims of the National Administration,—cannot be characterized otherwise than as a Republican success. The battle was fought on Republican ground, and the mortification of defeat belongs to the National Democracy as well as to the proscriptionists composing the Wells Party.

The endeavors of the latter to weaken the moral force of the victory by describing it as the product of political profligacy, aided by fraud at the polls, are not deserving of respectful attention. They are so manifestly occasioned by disappointment and defeat that they will obtain little heed from the country. A dispatch we published yesterday reports General CANBY to have declared himself "much pleased at the good order in the election," which, from the reports of his officers, he believed to have been "as fair as could be held in any State of the Union." We do not doubt that he is right. From not a single locality have we seen evidence of violence or rascality at the polls. The contest was conducted with creditable order, and its termination reflects the deliberate preferences and purposes of the people.

As to the pretensions to superior political orthodoxy, which are put forward in behalf of WELLS and the defeated ticket, we are persuaded that they will not endure examination. The *personnel* of the winning ticket, considered with reference to character and capacity, is in every respect entitled to consideration. And in regard to principle this fact should be decisive: the Walker and the Wells platforms are identical in their Republicanism. Whatever difference of principle exists between them relates to the proscriptive provisions of the new Constitution, which have been expunged. And, as General GRANT favored the expurgation of these clauses, which were voted down by the Walker Party, while the Wells Party, as a whole, sustained them, it is tolerably plain that, on the only point of difference between the parties where principle is involved, WALKER is in more complete harmony with the Administration than his opponent.

This review of the case is rendered appropriate, if not necessary, by the evident desire of mischief-makers to invest the victory with a false coloring, as a preliminary to an appeal for Congressional interference. The guilt and shame of this desire belong equally to Democrats of other States and the supporters of WELLS in and out of Virginia. The former class are more solicitous for the defeat of reconstruction than for its success; the latter care nothing for reconstruction, except as a means of promoting their personal interests. They are equally untrustworthy, and their purpose is a common one.

It is in view of this opposition, open or treacherous, that a correct understanding of the scope and significance of the election, and of the antecedents, character and principles of the successful candidates, becomes important. The facts of the case are all favorable to the work accomplished by the majority. They prove conclusively a literal compliance with the requirements of Congress, and a *bona fide* acceptance of its policy; and more than this is not necessary to entitle the State to the privileges incident to reconstruction.

The Long Branch Affair.

If Governor SEYMOUR has relapsed, since November last, into comparative retirement, not to say oblivion, so has not his associate and friend General BLAIR. This latter gentleman has frequently, of late, proved that he "still lives," and that he has no intention of being quietly snuffed out of public notice by the political extinguisher popped over his head last year at the polls.

Now, whether it was anything more than want of tact that induced General BLAIR to make the speech which he did the other night at Long Branch, it is hard to say. If he desired to be "loudly hissed," and to create a serious disturbance in that friendly meeting of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, he apparently went to work in the right way; if he did *not* desire this, it is astonishing that he adopted that line of remark. Whether T. J. JACKSON and his men form the most improving subjects for the adoration of our people at this moment is a general question which we need not here discuss—but it is sure that the object of the Long Branch meeting of veterans of the war was to revive memories of the living who fought and the dead who died for the Union, rather than to hear the eulogy of those who did their best to break up our Union, and leave us a wrecked nation on the stream of history. It was not, we say, for political speeches, or for eulogies of men who advised raising the black flag against our dear lads that died for the country, that FARRAGUT and PHIL. SHERIDAN and a host of heroes less distinguished were assembled at Long Branch.

There is a time for all things—a time for candor and magnanimity, but also a time for patriotism and stern resolve; a time for forgiveness of the living, and a time for respect to the dead; a time for partisan frenzy, and a time for patriotic memories. General BLAIR's speech would not have been amiss for the latitude of Tammany Hall, but it was taken as an insult, it seems, by those whom he actually addressed. The other day Rev. Mr. HOLLAND spoke to the students of Washington College, Lexington, Va., holding up to them, as a perfect exemplar, this same General T. J. JACKSON. We had occasion to review the speech and to criticise it on other grounds, but we did not so much as notice this, knowing the place and the audience. But when it comes to having "Stonewall" or "Black-flag" JACKSON thrust down our throats, as well as down Confederate throats, we object; and we must say that, considering the time, the object, and the character of the assembly the other night, it is no wonder that General BLAIR's inappropriate panegyric on JACKSON was "hissed" and himself "groaned;" that he was called to order by Admiral FARRAGUT for having broken the rule of the Society by a political speech, and that the feelings stirred up against him by the members of the Army of the Gulf are those of indignation. It is pretty much the same, probably, as if the Lexington orator had called upon the Shenandoah Valley students to reverence SHERIDAN.

We will add that it was doubtless more the manner than the matter of General BLAIR which so offended his hearers. General CHAMBERLAIN's oration, the other day, before the kindred Society of the Army of the Potomac, contained the most generous eulogy of the valor and constancy of the Confederate Army—in its terms it was more eloquently eulogistic than General BLAIR's. But the latter's remarks were somehow so defiant, that they seemed as if flaunted in the faces of his hearers, and as if *he* claimed to have all the magnanimity for our late enemies, now our friends, and *they* none. This was the secret, we suspect, of the whole trouble—a blunder in the tact and tone, rather than the words, of General BLAIR.

The Mormon Problem.

It would seem that Mormonism, which has been so long waxing in Utah, is now, if not actually waning, at least at a standstill, with ominous prospects of a decline. In the first place, the influx of the Saints has of late not been large; in the second place, the rushing-in of Gentiles, what with the Pacific Railroad open and the new tide of American immigration setting in, has been unusually great, and promises to be greater; in the third place, the "Josephites," or the people who "sour on Zion," have been sowing heresies in Brighamyoungdom, and it is thought that even the pillar of polygamy is in peril of falling out of the Church establishment. And while such is the spiritual state of Utah, the temporal is hardly more encouraging. It is "hard times" there—the dullest and hardest known in the commercial history of the Territory. Business is dull, trade duller; Ogden has some spirit, but Salt Lake City none.

BRIGHAM shows himself the man for the crisis. Instead of attempting to stay the wave of Gentile immigration, he welcomes and seeks to control it—he takes hold of the railroad projects with a will, and is determined that his connection with them shall be creditable. Meanwhile, he exerts a little, delicate, anti-Gentile pressure by his late schemes of coöperative industry and coöperative stores, designed, of course, to help along the Saints and crush out the commerce of the Gentiles. His late tour to Bear Lake seems to have had for its main object the fostering of this policy, and among its statistics are that he preached sixty-one sermons. This is what we may call "practical preaching;" and now the Mormon mercantile interests are organized into a vast system centering in Salt Lake City.

Again, extra efforts at Mormon immigration are making this year. The missionaries in Europe are working like beavers, and are forwarding companies of the faithful—the first installments for the season have already reached Utah. In these ways BRIGHAM YOUNG hopes to counterbalance the Gentile influence, which will now, with the opening of the Pacific Railroad, become so strong in Utah. Given a full half century, with a hundred thousand faithful Mormons to start with, and the doctrine of polygamy alone might settle the question of population against Gentile influence. But the trouble is that Mormonism in Utah has not had that start. It has had less than half that number of years, and its nucleus was a handful of souls and bodies. Besides, the infantile mortality, despite the sobriety and cleanliness of the Mormon people and cities, has been very great. More than that, the doctrine of polygamy, which at first seemed somewhat attractive, now is fixed, it would appear, on anything but a firm foundation. And, in brief, it is safe to predict that, considering that the rapid finish of the Pacific Railroad has taken Mormonism unawares, polygamy will either voluntarily be discontinued within a dozen years, or the practice will be forcibly cast down. The death of BRIGHAM YOUNG would probably be the signal for the breaking up of the whole distinctive structure of Mormonism.

The Dupuy Case—Cancelling Pardons.

The decision of Judge BLATCHFORD in the matter of the *habeas corpus* issued on behalf of MOSES DUPUY to test the question whether the pardon of DUPUY signed by President JOHNSON on the last day of his official life was a valid one, which could not be recalled by President GRANT, has been printed in pamphlet form and a copy of it is before us. The decision is an important and interesting one—not only in itself, but because the case has been made the occasion of attack upon the President. It was said that as matter of law, the pardon could not be recalled, and that President GRANT's action in revoking it and ordering it to be destroyed was an unlawful act. The *World* was a leader in this attack. It laid down the law *ex cathedra*, that the pardon was complete as soon as it was sealed, and that the discussion by DUPUY's counsel of the question whether the pardon had ever been delivered was entirely irrelevant. It cited as decisive of the case the ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of MARBURY *vs.* MADISON, in which it was held that an officer's appointment was complete as soon as the commission was signed and sealed; and after the decision in the case was announced it repeated its former views, and even declared that this "vital question in the case" had not been "touched either by the prisoner's counsel or the Government attorney," and did not "seem to have so much as entered into the mind of the very learned Judge."

But so far is this from having been the case, that the main part of the decision is occupied with discussing this very question, and showing that it is settled law that a pardon has no validity until it has been actually delivered to the prisoner or to some one for him. The Judge cites the case of the United States *vs.* WILSON, (7 Peters, 150,) in which Chief Justice MARSHAL, who had delivered the opinion in MARBURY *vs.* MADISON, holding that a commission is valid without a delivery, held in so many words that "a pardon is a deed, to *the validity of which delivery is essential*." He also cites a decision by the full Bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to the same effect.

It seems to us, and we submit it to the consideration of the *World* whether it is not so, that now when the Judge's decision has been examined at leisure, some acknowledgment of its error is due. The charge was made against the Judge of not having considered the very question on which he made his decision to turn. The charge was made against President GRANT that he had acted unlawfully in acting upon views which had been held by eminent judicial authority and which were not opposed by any authority except that of the *World* itself. The public will see that both charges were without foundation, whether any such acknowledgment is forthcoming or not.

Another Crisis in Spain.

There is more trouble brewing in Spain. The Republicans failed to carry their condemnatory resolution with regard to the violent language of Señor HERRERA, but they obtained 94 votes against 142, and were supported by General PRIM. Admiral TOPETE objected to making the affair a Cabinet question, but it is said that a total disruption of the Ministry is imminent, if not the resignation of the entire Cabinet. We are not surprised to hear it. So much time has now been wasted in looking round for a king, and the chances of meeting with anybody at once fitted for the post, and willing to accept it, are now so small, that the faith of all but the most enthusiastic believers in the monarchical principle must be terribly shaken. It has become open to ridicule. Spain has for months been advertising "Wanted, a King," and no answers from really eligible parties have yet been received, or are likely to be. Things have at last arrived at a crisis. The farce of a Regency cannot be much longer maintained. There can be no doubt that it would have been greatly to the advantage of the country if a decent king could have been found at first. The establishment of a monarchy on satisfactory conditions would have tended to settle things and harmonize conflicting parties, and would have enabled the Cortes to proceed at once to the consideration of the final matters which so pressingly demand well-considered legislation. If any scion of the Royal races of Europe, even though not possessed of any remarkable wisdom or experience, could have been persuaded to accept the throne, it would have been far better for Spain. Once established, nothing short of a violent revolution, caused by gross incompetence, or attempted usurpation on his part, could have overthrown him, whereas, at present, no earnest patriot is content, while the partisans of all the ambitious and self-seeking candidates ever mentioned are still eager, restless, and tempted to postpone the true welfare of the country to their own personal interests. A Regency, on the other hand, settles nothing. Nobody is satisfied, the Republicans have a valid excuse for persisting in their mischievous policy of abstention, and a general feeling of uncertainty pervades the nation. Marshal SERRANO fills the position of a President whose power for good is paralyzed by the uncertainty of his tenure of office, while at the same time he incurs the odium, among a large section of the Cortes, consequent on being the representative of an obnoxious principle. The Republicans, it is said, are content to wait upon events. That is unquestionably their best policy as a party, and it is difficult to say what else they can do with advantage to the country. But the existing state of affairs cannot be much longer maintained, and we can only hope that the present crisis may prove the final one, and that something like a strong and capable government—whatever its nature—may spring from it.

MINOR TOPICS.

We were glad to hear yesterday that the Government have taken steps to secure the protection of Americans resident in Cuba, and have given orders that inquiry be made into the recent execution of American citizens on the charge of fillibustering,—and particularly into the Speakman case, to which we have twice called attention in leading articles. One of our iron-clads has already been dispatched to Santiago de Cuba,—the place where the Spaniards perpetrated what appears to have been an outrage,—and several other of our heaviest iron-clads will speedily follow the one already sent. We have never had any doubt of the determination of the President and Secretary of State to secure full protection to those of our citizens resident in Cuba. The action they have now taken is all that could be desired.

With a single brief interruption in the laying of the French cable, the work has gone on admirably and regularly from the beginning until the present time, when it is nearly completed. The daily reports from the *Great Eastern* have shown the careful and systematic way in which the business was carried on. A great deal has been learned by the experience of the past as to the best mode of doing things.

In many places in the Southern States it seems the Fourth of July has been celebrated almost exclusively by the negroes. Why is this? The day of National Independence is an anniversary that the whole American people may celebrate, without regard to the changes of modern politics.

Out of public life as in public life, Secretary SEWARD adheres to his idea of "manifest destiny" and territorial annexation. "If," said he in his Sacramento speech, "you are for the country, and the whole country, to its utmost borders, I am with you in that. If you are for preserving what we have, and adding to it whatever may be properly annexed, I am with you. But, if there are any who are not for adding whatever God has designed to be part and parcel of the republic, I am not with them." Secretary SEWARD is going to Mexico, to visit his friend President JUAREZ; and though he is not now able to negotiate officially for the annexation of Lower California and Northern Mexico, we have no doubt he will give JUAREZ some ideas on the subject.

On the night before VALLANDIGHAM, then Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was sent through the lines of the Army of the Cumberland, by order of General BURNSIDE,—it was in midsummer of 1863, now six years ago,—he was visited at the quarters assigned him in Murfreesboro, Tenn., by General WM. S. ROSECRANS, then commanding the Department. General ROSECRANS, forgetting his dignity, as he occasionally did, entered into a long and, on his part, violent discussion on political subjects. During the conversation VALLANDIGHAM, claiming that his position would be justified by the future policy and events of the war, remarked to ROSECRANS that in five years the General would think as the exile then thought, and stand where he then stood. It seems that VALLANDIGHAM was right as to facts, and very nearly correct as to time. He may not think precisely as VALLANDIGHAM thought, but as the candidate of the Democracy of Ohio for the Governorship, ROSECRANS certainly stands where VALLANDIGHAM stood.

There is hardly a day but some "excursion party," consisting of men more or less distinguished, is reported as having started for the grand tour to the California Coast, over the Pacific Railroad. The people of the East are rapidly getting acquainted with the States on the other side of the Rocky Mountains.

A few days ago, we heard of extensive revenue frauds in New-Orleans, and now we hear of the same sort of thing in St. Louis. There are evidently vigilant parties engaged in the detection of frauds. They ought to be encouraged, and the defrauders ought to be severely and promptly punished. Thus the Government would be aided in its important work of collecting the revenue.

The leaders of the Democratic forces of the Fourth Ward should keep a sharper lookout upon their men than they have been accustomed to do of late. The "boys" have armed themselves with revolvers, and now it rarely happens that a night passes without a free fight being indulged in, during which pistols are used freely. As it is an internal strife of the Kilkenny-cat order, where one is bent upon the destruction of the other only, the public have but little care for the result, but, unfortunately, the lives of innocent passers-by are greatly imperiled, and this fact leads us to demand that the leaders will call off their dogs.

At the banquet of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf at Long Branch, on Thursday night, the mistake so common in all reunions of this kind, of ranging the banqueters according to rank, was again repeated. It was calculated to produce a gentle dullness—as it did, in fact only varied and marred by the presence of FRANK BLAIR. There is, or ought to be, no rank on social occasions. The men who served in different grades and branches of the army have the most interesting experiences for each other.

As the Fall elections approach the various officials who expect to be candidates for reelection, and whose return to their positions depend on the votes of the Democrats of this City, take every opportunity of making capital by displaying their animosity to the Police. Judge DOWLING yesterday indulged in an unnecessary quarrel with Captain PETTY, because he had persisted in demanding the trial of a woman regularly accused.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Interesting Letter from Dr. Hayes—The Plans and Purposes of his Expedition.

The expedition of Dr. ISAAC I. HAYES and Mr. WILLIAM BRADFORD to the Arctic regions, sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 23. The letter from Dr. HAYES to a gentleman in Boston, which we give below, presents an interesting statement of the plans and purposes of the expedition. Dr. HAYES proposes to work seriously this season for the furtherance of his grand expedition of Arctic discovery, which he designs to make in the year 1870. The present voyage will undoubtedly be rich in artistic results, Mr. BRADFORD having joined it for the purpose of making sketches of Arctic scenery, and two excellent photographers being attached, who will bring back views of all the most picturesque and notable things seen on the voyage. The party will return in October, and soon afterward the literary and artistic results of the expedition will be given to the public from the press of Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co.:

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, June 22, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: The *Panther* is now coaling, and will be ready for sea on Saturday. She has any amount of "iron-wood" sheathing on her sides and iron on her cutwater, and deadwood in her eyes, and everything else in the wood and iron way to make ice a matter of no sort of consequence to her. She is a bark with a full spread of canvas, and in the good old way with screw lifted she makes ten knots the hour, and under sail alone, she makes eight knots. She measures over three hundred tons, and carries four hundred tons of coal, which is good for fifty days steaming; and since we shall not be out over three months, and will rarely, if ever, work under a full head of steam, and will often use none at all, we want for nothing more in the steam way, or in any other way that I can see.

And this is the craft (Captain BARTLETT, Master,) which we have chartered, and in which we are to sail on our little Summer trip to Greenland, partly for pleasure, partly for health and partly for business.

The voyage if a little novel is not dangerous, and in the *Panther* it must of necessity be comfortable. The indefatigable zeal and energy of Mr. BRADFORD has left nothing unsupplied in the commissary way—and if you could see DUNMORE and CRITCHERSON, (the photographers,) with their endless bottles and baths and chemicals, and BRADFORD, with his box of paints, you would think the icebergs would grow alarmed about their reputations, and that Greenland would make an effort to justify its name; for you may be sure that nothing will escape these enthusiastic gentlemen, and that everything will be done up in black and white and in divers colors.

As for destination, we go everywhere on the Greenland coast we can get. My own particular interest is in the southern part, which I have never visited, and where are the ruins of the old Norwegian settlements of the pre-Columbian period. You know it is claimed that there are a lot of round towers in South Greenland similar to that mysterious structure about which the ivy clings as tightly as the fancy on the pretty green common of charming Newport. Well, whatever they may be, I want to look them up, and BRADFORD wants to have them photographed; and as for the famous old ruin of Karkotok, near Julianeshaab, in which GRAAH and RINK have lingered, why, if we can only get that, and the crumbled Cathedral at Gardar, (where, according to TORFAEUS seventeen successive Bishops administered the "ordinances of the Apostolic Chair,") into the camera, I think our archæological friends will rejoice and be exceeding glad. Gardar was the headquarters of the Bishop or *Officialis* for the Bygda or inhabited places east and west of "the Island of Greenland," at "the farthest limits of the great ocean," and was within the see of Trondheim, Norway. Beyond lay the Ubygda, or uninhabited places, in which region is now situated the quite recent Danish colony of Upernavik, my old starting-point of 1860, where we touch, and where I shall make provision for the gathering together of dogs and furs and hunters for my North Pole campaign, which, I trust, will come off next year.

Aside from these serious objects which I have mentioned, and the hope I have of getting upon some more of the Greenland glaciers, our voyage is one of relaxation, and by the time this letter reaches you, you will have abundant cause to envy us as you swelter in the July temperature of Boston.

We made a good run, first in the Inman steamer to Halifax, and thence in another Inman steamer which plies from Halifax to this place, every other week. I am sorry you were not on the wharf when we shoved off from New-York, for I am sure you would have acted on the spirits as a sunbeam on a Newfoundland fog. Being bound for Greenland, it was generally understood that we were not to meet again in this world—such is the effect of the imagination. But God willing, I will greet you in October. Meanwhile preserve me in your memory, and believe me sincerely your friend,

I. I. HAYES.

WASHINGTON.

Election Day Appointed for Texas and Mississippi—The Canvass in Mississippi—Judge Dent on the Chicago Platform—The Alleged Disclosures of Mr. Boutwell's Intentions—Financial Schemes—The Negro and the Workingmen.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 9.

The President has promptly supplemented the Virginia election by fixing the day for the elections in Mississippi and Texas, which were to-day appointed for the last Tuesday in November, to wit: Nov. 30. This day was determined upon so as to place the matter beyond all interference by the cotton crop or other industries requiring the attention of the laboring population at particular seasons, and yet have the elections transpire before the meeting of Congress. The mode of submitting the Constitution in Mississippi was also determined, to wit, the test oath and disfranchising clause to be submitted separately, as in Virginia, while the Twelfth article, which provided the manner and time of submitting the Constitution, having become inoperative because of the rejection of the instrument at the last election, is left out altogether. The Texas Constitution will be submitted as a whole, it being much more liberal in the matters generally termed proscriptive than either the Virginia or Mississippi Constitutions.

THE MISSISSIPPI CANVASS—JUDGE DENT.

Messrs. WOFFORD and JENKS, of Mississippi, who assume to represent the so-called Conservative Republican movement in that State, had an interview with the President to-day on the subject of the forthcoming election in that State. They were apparently anxious for some expression of Executive encouragement, and the President is understood to have expressed the hope that their movement might result not only in placing the State of Mississippi in the Union, but her government in the hands of men who would faithfully execute the laws, protect person and property alike, and see to it that every man enjoyed the free expression of opinion and unmolested right of political action. At the same time he expressed his fears that their movement might be made the means of the triumph of men inimical to these ends, and he would therefore counsel harmony, if possible, in the action of all Republicans in the State on a liberal platform.

Judge DENT, who has signified his willingness to accept the Conservative Republican nomination if tendered, declares that the party must unequivocally indorse the Chicago platform, the reconstruction policy of Congress, and the Administration, if he is to be its candidate; this being done there seems to be no reason why there should be two Republican tickets in Mississippi.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The indignation expended in Wall-street, over the alleged premature disclosure of Secretary BOUTWELL's intention to purchase bonds to-day, is only the wail of the wounded, and has no such basis of premature disclosure to rest upon. To show how impossible such disclosure was it is only necessary to give the facts of the Secretary's action. He had resolved in his own mind to make a further purchase soon, but he did not decide whether he should do it this week, or next week, until between 2 and 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. He communicated his decision to no person whomsoever. He wrote the order to the Assistant Treasurer himself, copied it himself, and saw it sealed and mailed in the Sub-Treasury bag. The copy he placed in his pocket, went home to dinner, and after dinner, about 6 o'clock, personally called at the Associated Press office, and gave the agent the information to be telegraphed to the morning papers. The reports of his intentions were current here as early as 1 o'clock, and were doubtless instigated by the interpretation put upon the language of the Secretary's letter to General SPINNER. No matter what the Secretary's action may be, somebody is sure to howl, and the discomfited parties are always eager to ascribe their defeat to matters which the public know are beyond their control.

A NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Secretary BOUTWELL is in receipt of all sorts of letters from all sorts of people on the subject of finance. One of the latest productions of this character comes from a well-informed gentleman who is confident that he has hit on an entirely new financial scheme, one of the immediate effects of which if carried out, will, in his opinion, be the bringing of greenbacks to par. He has been promised an audience by the Secretary, but he will not communicate his plan to the Government without an assurance that he will be recompensed if his theory should be found of any practical value.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.

A piece of mechanism for transferring railroad cars from one track to another without necessitating the running of the car several hundred feet back or forward, as the case may be, and without the use of switches, has been patented within the last few days. The practical advantages of it are a saving of depot room and of time, and railroad men say that it possesses some intrinsic merit. Propositions have been or will be made to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for its adoption.

THE NEGRO AND THE WORKINGMEN.

The negro appears to be giving infinite trouble to the various associations and unions of workingmen and mechanics in this district. The Typographical Union have not yet succeeded in settling the case of DOUGLASS, and, warned by their example, the Journeymen House Carpenters' Association have, in the title of their body, and in all other proper places, inserted the word white, which has been eliminated from nearly all the laws of the land, in order that they may not be harrassed by colored applicants for membership.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 9.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

The presence here of Hon. JOHN ROSE, Minister of Finance of the Canadian Government, has caused the return of Mr. THORNTON, the British Minister, from Newburyport, where he had taken his family. The visit of Mr. ROSE is induced by a desire to consult with the United States authorities respecting a new Reciprocity Treaty, but more especially on business connected with the Hudson Bay Claims Board, of which he is a representative of Great Britain.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $880,000.

THE MACON, GA., LABORATORY.

The President to-day, through the Secretary of War, issued an order giving the use of the laboratory building at Macon to the Georgia State Agricultural Society for an agricultural exposition.

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstract of the report of the thirteen Chicago national banks shows the resources and liabilities to be $30,241,000; specie, $40,000; legal-tender notes, $6,285,000; three per cent. certificates, $680,000; United States deposits, $4,000.

APPOINTMENTS.

COURTLAND C. LEMENTS has been appointed Surveyor-General of Utah. EZRA FARRINGTON has been appointed Postmaster at Newburg, *vice* JOSEPH LOMAR, suspended.

The President has appointed JAMES S. UPTON Postmaster at Battle Creek, Mich., *vice* CHANDLER FORD, removed.

NAVY—DISPATCHES FROM THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Radford, commanding the European Squadron, reports to the Navy Department, from Ville Franca, France, June 21, announcing the arrival of the flag-ship *Franklin* at that port from Toulon. The United States steamer *Kenosha* arrived at Barcelona, Spain, May 27, from Gibraltar. Captain Macomb reports that the Government of Spain is fitting out at the Naval Arsenal at Cartagena the iron-clad *Numancia*, and plating a frigate of the *Colorado* class, and that the keel of a large first-class iron-clad has been laid.

The United States steamer *Richmond* arrived at Spezzia, Italy on May 5, having touched at Athens, Smyrna, Alexandria, Tripoli and other ports. Captain Mullany reports having saluted at Spezzia the flag ship of Vice-Admiral Prince Amida, second son of Victor Emmanuel, commanding the Italian fleet. The United States steamer *Guard* had arrived at Spezzia. The health of the officers and crews in the squadron was good.

Chief Engineer Theodore Zeller is ordered to duty at New-York, in shipping machinists and firemen for the naval service.

THE BANQUET AT LONG BRANCH.

[illegible]

From Our [illegible]

THE STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, Friday, July 9, 1869.

Long Branch was made lively [illegible] the visits of the officers of the army and navy who served in the Department of the Gulf during the war. From all parts of the country they assembled here in force to attend the first reunion since they have had since the close of the rebellion. It was a meeting that called up memories of the days in which they had encountered each other in the most distant, least accessible and generally worst managed of the military districts into which the South was divided, that the rebellion might be subdued. These memories were not always of happy hours, but there was a satisfaction in recalling them, in talking of the dangers and hardships endured together, and in reflecting that the dead had not died nor the living suffered in vain. There were many pleasant reminiscences, too, of life in the field to be talked over, many stories to be told, and battles to be fought o'er again amid these peaceful scenes, where no "long roll" sounds save the long roll of the breakers advancing on the beach.

When the Society met last evening in the drawing-room of the Stetson House, for the purpose of transacting business and listening to the annual oration and poem, a large assemblage of the guests at the various hotels gathered also, to see some of the famous heroes like SHERIDAN, FARRAGUT and HENTZELMAN, who attended the meeting, and to listen to the proceedings. Admiral FARRAGUT presided, and Colonel GRANVILLE P. HAWES, the Secretary of the Society, brought forward the principal business in the nature of a constitution and by-laws.

By the terms of these the object of the Society is declared to be "to keep alive the many pleasant memories of the command, to foster among its members the kindly feeling and cordial companionship which characterized its officers in all their relations; to preserve the fair fame and glory of its fallen brave, and to transmit to posterity the good name of the living while it gratefully cherishes the memory of its dead." Officers of the army and navy who served in the Department of the Gulf, and have been honorably mustered out or still remain in the service, are entitled to membership. The initiation fee and annual dues are each $5—the same as in the Army of the Potomac—a sum sufficiently small to enable any man—whether officer or private—to join, were it not for the clause in the constitution of the Society which distinctly ignores the private soldier, no matter how gallantly he may have served. As the Times said the other day, it seems as if the example of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, which, at its recent meeting in New-York, reduced its initiation fee and annual dues for the express purpose of giving private soldiers an opportunity to join it, ought to be followed by all whose organizations. All men who served faithfully in the war should be recognized as brothers. There should be, no distinctions among the survivors of the armies, save for meritorious service in the field. The Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf is but just formed. Doubtless it will consider this subject, and place itself right on the record at its next meeting.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT.

Vice-Presidents—Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, Rear-Admiral T. Bailey, Major-General W. H. Emory, Major-General B. F. Butler, Major-General N. P. Banks, Major-General C. Grover, Major-General H. E. Paine, Major-General Godfrey Weitzel, Major-General Richard Arnold, Major-General E. R. S. Canby, Major-General T. W. Sherman, Major-General W. F. Franklin, Major-General J. J. Reynolds, Major-General Christopher Augur.

Recording Secretary—Colonel Granville P. Hawes.

Corresponding Secretary—General C. T. Christensen.

Treasurer—Major C. T. Barrett.

Executive Committee—Brigadier-General Frank Fessenden, of Maine; Brigadier-General George R. Dyer, of Indiana; Brigadier-General George P. Bissell, of Connecticut; Brigadier-General James Bowen, of New-York; Commodore Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N.; Commander D. B. Harmony, U. S. N.

It was resolved to hold the next meeting at Boston on Aug. 5, 1870, the anniversary of the passage of the forts in Mobile Bay by Admiral FARRAGUT. The oration, prepared by Major-General WM. H. EMORY, the old Commander of the Nineteenth Army Corps, was read in his absence by General DUNCAN S. WALKER, formerly his Adjutant-General. In it he reviewed the history of the Department of the Gulf, and with a loving hand recorded the deeds of valor done there by the army and the navy. The poem, by Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE, was a stirring tribute to the heroes of the war. Both were received with enthusiasm.

During the meeting General FRANK P. BLAIR entered the room, as an invited guest, and was received with great cordiality. He was subsequently assigned a seat on the right of General SHERIDAN at the banquet.

The banquet commenced at a little after 9 o'clock, and was what in the vulgate might be termed "a good square meal." Admiral FARRAGUT presided, with General SHERIDAN on his right, and General HENTZELMAN on his left, with the more distinguished Generals and Commodores at the same table, and those of lesser rank disposed at three long tables placed at right angles with it. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The regular toasts were responded to by General HUBBARD, Admiral BAILEY, Colonel CARR, Colonel HAWES, Colonel WILLIAM C. CHURCH, of the *Army & Navy Journal*, General THOMAS, Ex-Governor of Vermont, General BURGE, who led the "forlorn hope" at Port Hudson, and General SARGENT.

General SHERIDAN, on being loudly called for, arose and said in his simple, manly, modest way:

"I do not know any man who have a better right to be jolly than we. I think that the Government owes us its safety and the safety of the country. It was the volunteer army that buried back the enemy, and the volunteer army of the country is that it was the volunteer force mainly that saved it."

This was received with enthusiastic cheering.

General FRANK P. BLAIR was brought forward by somebody as a soldier, and immediately commenced to make a speech as a politician. He said that, so far we had only heard of such men as SHERIDAN and FARRAGUT, but in the future we would hear of LEE and "Stonewall" JACKSON. This language was received with loud cries of dissent, and General BLAIR was called to order by many members for introducing a subject calculated to mar the harmony of the occasion, contrary to the rules governing the Association. Admiral FARRAGUT, the presiding officer, being appealed to, said that he felt constrained to call General BLAIR to order under the rules for introducing a subject calculated to mar the harmony of the meeting. General BLAIR sat down with a flushed face. It is due to him to say that he had apparently enjoyed the hospitality of his hosts, before he arose to speak, to a degree that rendered it difficult for him to express his views with his usual clearness. His conduct was universally condemned, and especially by his best friends. The excitement produced by this little episode soon blew over, and General BLAIR left the room.

Letters were read from Generals Butler, Banks, Hurlbut, Weitzel, Wright, Pleasanton, Emory, Paine, Sherman and others, expressing regret at their inability to be present. Volunteer toasts and speeches followed, and the festivities were kept up till a late hour.

The reunion was an eminent success, and too much credit cannot be given to Colonel G. P. HAWES, who on his own responsibility inaugurated the movement. In a graceful speech at the banquet he acknowledged the compliment paid him for his successful efforts. The meeting is one that will long be remembered by the officers of the command as their first gathering after a separation of six years. The ball given by the Stetsons to-night in compliment to the Society promises to be a brilliant affair.

Murder by a Woman in Georgia.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, July 6.

On Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, a bloody murder was committed in Barlow County, about thirteen miles north of Carterseville. CAROLINE EVANS, a white woman of 50 or more, has been living for three years as a servant in the family of JAMES DENMAN. She went into his room, [illegible]

THE ALUMNI OF AMHERST.

[illegible]

The Meeting of the Association of the Alumni—Interesting Proceedings—The Exercises of Commencement Day—Class Meetings.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AMHERST, Mass., Thursday, July 8, 1869.

The meeting of the Association of the Alumni of the College was held, yesterday, in the theatre, where, at an early hour, many of the graduates had gathered to exchange greetings and kind wishes. The number of the Alumni attending the Commencement exercises this year is said to be less than last year, still a large number had come, and the place of meeting was well filled. The retiring President, Hon. WERTHER GRISWOLD, of the Class of 1828, made an address of welcome. The following officers were then elected:

Rev. Edmund K. Alden, D. D., of South Boston, Class of 1826, President; Judge Simeon Mash, of Gallipolis, Class of 1828, Rev. Dr. Samuel C. Damon, of Honolulu, Class of 1826, Rev. Dr. William Barrows, of Reading, Class of 1826, Robert B. Thomas, Esq., of New-York City, Class of 1826, and Judge Luther B. Smith, of Chooteaw, Ala., Class of 1828, Vice-Presidents. The Secretary and Executive Committee of last year were re-elected.

The newly-elected President, Dr. ALDEN, in a brief, humorous and pointed address, acknowledged the honor received, and called Rev. Dr. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, of Union Theological Seminary, to the stage. Dr. HITCHCOCK made a pleasing speech, and proposed a resolution declaring that as or before the next anniversary celebration in 1871, each class, formed on a subscription of not less than $1,000, the recipient to possess three qualities at least, a high moral tone, gentlemanly address, and the spirit of the scholar, and the sons of graduates, or remoter relatives, to have the preference in the appointment. The scheme is to be perfected by Judge LOYAL C. KELLOGG, of Rutland, Vt., Judge HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Pittsburg, Penn., and Hon. WERTHER GRISWOLD. The resolution was adopted by the Association of the Alumni.

Rev. Dr. DAMON, after an absence of eighteen years in the Sandwich Islands, returning once more to matriculate his son here, next spoke, touching upon the progress of the College since his day, and his sincere attachment and regard for the institution.

Dr. NATHAN ALLEN, whose peculiar views concerning the decadence of the Yankees have made him well known, spoke briefly on this his favorite topic, and insisted that he was correct in his views.

Others spoke, including Hon. HENRY L. STOCKBRIDGE, of Baltimore; Rev. WILLIAM H. WORD, of the *Independent*; Rev. M. M. DAVIS, of Norwich, Conn.; Judge SMITH, of Alabama; President FAIRCHILD, of Oberlin; and Judge MASH, of Gallipolis.

Rev. Dr. PARKS introduced and read a series of resolutions honoring the late Rev. Dr. VAIL, for forty years a member of the corporation, and absent but once at Commencement during that time.

Rev. Dr. R. D. HITCHCOCK sent to the Secretary a note declining on account of ill health, and with regret, his place on the Committee to receive funds for the erection of a memorial for those Alumni who died in the rebellion. The resignation was reluctantly accepted, and on motion of Professor TYLER, ELLIOT SANFORD, Esq., of New-York City, was elected to the vacancy.

This meeting of the Alumni is a most interesting feature of the exercises here. It was held in the theatre instead of the usual place, which was occupied by the entering class for their examination.

The evening of yesterday was occupied by a reunion of the Alumni in the theatre—a sort of promenade concert. As an experiment, it proved a success, and will probably hereafter take the place of the President's *levée*. A large number of ladies attended in full dress, but the wife of one of the Professors in the College bore off the palm.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The weather has been, during the week, very fine, but to-day, as if in honor of the occasion, it has surpassed itself. A large number of graduates have registered their names at the College book store. At 10 the exercises began, and continued till 2 o'clock. Twenty-eight gentlemen had the honor of appearing on the stage. The salutatorian, RICHARDSON, in polished Latin, made many happy hits, and took the house down with applause. CHICKERING pronounced an oration entitled "A Bright Example," having for its point the life and services of the late Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND. The German and French orations—a new feature in Commencements here—of HOLLAND and KREBS, attracted much attention. The valedictory, by another RICHARDSON, was a solid, sound and sensible speech on a trite subject—"True Manhood." The salutatorian and valedictorian are gentlemen of superior culture, and have been appointed instructors in the College, beginning with the next term. The efforts of the speakers were sometimes ambitious flights, but were mostly of a high order.

HONORARY DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts Extraordinary was conferred upon Lieutenant-Colonel WASHINGTON IRVING ALLEN, formerly of the Class of 1862, of Vernon, N. J., and on M. A. L. GLEASON, Class of 1866. The degree of Master of Arts on JOSEPH G. LORGLEY, of South Deerfield; FRANKLIN BONNEY, M. D., of Hadley; and EDWARD P. GRAY, of San Francisco, formerly a student here. The degree of Doctor of Laws on Judge OTIS P. LORD, Class of 1822, of Salem, and Hon. HENRY MORRIS, Class of 1822, of Springfield. The degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. EDWIN E. BLISS, Class of 1837, missionary at Constantinople, and on Rev. EDWARD P. GOODWIN, Class of 1834, of Chicago.

At the conclusion, and after benediction by President STEARNS, the Alumni proceeded to the feast of fat things spread in Alumni Hall. No after-dinner speeches are in order at this College, and when a substantial spread had been eaten and the College hymn—the same one since the first Commencement—had been sung, the dinner ended.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEE.

The place of the late Rev. Dr. VAIL, for forty years filled by him, was filled by the election by the corporation of Rev. ROSWELL DWIGHT HITCHCOCK, of Union Theological Seminary of New-York City. Dr. HITCHCOCK was graduated here in the Class of 1836, was a tutor here for several years, and has been through his whole life a teacher of young men. His election seems to have been entirely satisfactory to the Alumni, for they feel sure that he is the best man for the place. Such men as Dr. STORRS and HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn, and Dr. HITCHCOCK, all graduates here, and members of the corporation, are indications, at least, that good work has been done here.

CLASS MEETINGS.

Fourteen members of the Class of 1849 met this year to celebrate their first decade. These present pledged the class for a class subscription of at least $1,000. One of this class has given his little boy a collegiate name, AMHERST STEARNS BEATTIE, embracing both college and President. The Class of 1849 also held a class meeting, and gave raised from those present.

Preparations are being made for the general celebration in 1871 of the fiftieth birthday of the college.

BERKELEY.

Commencement Week at Yale—Order of Exercises.

From the College Courant, July 10.

SATURDAY, July 17.—Examination for admission, in Alumni Hall, at 9 A. M.

SUNDAY, July 18.—Baccalaureate sermon in College Chapel at 3 P. M.

MONDAY, July 19.—Examination of candidates for admission, in Alumni Hall, at 9 A. M. Anniversary of Sheffield Scientific School.

TUESDAY, July 20.—Examination of candidates for admission, in Alumni Hall, at 8 A. M. Examination for medical degrees. The *Concio ad Clerum* will be preached in the North Church, at [illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Resignation of Rev. Dr. Haven as President—Needs of the University.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 6.

The resignation of Dr. HAVEN as President of the University throws upon the present Board of Regents a very important duty. We shall not regret this if the Board of Regents show themselves equal to the duty of selecting his successor. It is not to be denied that our University is in a critical position. A few years since it was far in advance of any institution of its kind out of New-England, and in some points it was superior to any in the Union, but this state of things has changed. Harvard and Yale and Dartmouth have all learned from her examples and adopted scientific courses, and now confer degrees for something besides what is known as the classical course; and two of the States where these Colleges are situated have had the wisdom to bestow upon their old and well-established institutions the liberal grant of lands made by Congress for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural College; and more than this, these institutions are in constant receipt of large donations from the rich men of their States, who feel that there are some nobler objects in this life than to hold fast with a miser's gripe to their money, merely for the purpose of accumulation.

In New-York there has suddenly sprung into existence at Ithaca the Cornell University, endowed by the State of New-York with the entire of the lands granted to that State, amounting to over a million of acres, and by Mr. CORNELL, whose name it bears, with nearly a million in money more. This school has a President and a corps of Professors second to none in the United States. The Northwestern University is sustained by the Methodist Church, which is not only rich, but very ambitious of distinction. We are sorry to say that from the superior ability, we mean the pecuniary ability, of the schools surrounding Michigan, many of the very best men connected with our University have been taken away by the offer of larger salaries.

It is a lamentable fact that the State itself exhibits no feeling of pride in the success of the University. Every application for aid is met with frowns by those in power, and when successful has been from importunities which were humiliating to the Board of Regents and the Faculty. Our rich men who could give enough to place the University above want, and enable the Regents to secure the best of talent, have never yet given a thought in that direction, or, if they have thought about it, have not acted. The consequence is that the Regents have been compelled to part with their ablest Professors because the University of Michigan was too poor to retain them. Can this state of things be changed? The first step toward this is to secure a man of recognized ability as President. This can and should be done, and then a vigorous effort should be made to secure an annual income which would make it independent. We trust that the Board of Regents will not be too hasty in making their selection for a President. If they make a mistep in this, the days of our beloved University are numbered.

Admiral Hoff at Havana.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your "Minor Topics" this morning you have unintentionally wronged a gallant and most deserving officer, Admiral HOFF, who for many months has been in command of the American naval forces in Spanish West Indian waters. So far from having been lukewarm in defence of Americans and American interests, the Admiral has exerted himself to the utmost of his ability to uphold both, and has frequently saved Americans from incarceration by the Spanish authorities, or procured their release from prison. If he has not been so demonstrative in his movements as the naval representatives of other nations have been, it is solely because our Government has not placed at his disposal equal means of display and power. While the English and the French Admirals at Havana has each an imposing force of ships and men and guns at his disposal, our Government has given Admiral HOFF two or three insignificant little wooden gunboats, armed with what are now regarded as nothing better than popguns, utterly useless for serious work, and so paltry as to move the ridicule of Cubans and Spaniards alike. A good-sized sailboat might almost run down his flagship. Yet with this insignificant force at his command, Admiral HOFF has afforded efficient protection to American citizens; and that he has not done all that might be desired toward making the power of the United States feared in Spanish waters, must be attributed to the policy of the Government in sending our largest and most formidable men-of-war to cruise in peaceful European waters, and pate him off with such a beggarly array of wooden gunboats. Instead of relieving him, the Navy Department ought to send him at once a naval force adequate to the occasion. He is a true-hearted, gallant American sailor, and ought to be amply supported by the Government.

AN AMERICAN FROM HAVANA.

PERSONAL.

Hon. ISAAC LIVERMORE, of Cambridge, Mass., sails from this City to-day for Europe to visit Ambassador BURLINGAME, his son-in-law. Mr. LIVERMORE will be accompanied by his wife and daughter and Rev. Dr. BRIGGS, of Cambridge.

Governor STEARNS, of New-Hampshire, is recovering from his severe illness. He is able to sit up, but cannot yet safely leave his house.

Minister JOHN JAY, not Ex-Secretary HAY, as stated in a Cable dispatch, presided at the Fourth of July banquet at Vienna on the 5th inst. Mr. JOHN HAY has been in this country for months, editing the Illinois (Springfield) *Journal*, and was recently appointed Secretary of Legation to Spain. He sails from this port to-day in the steamer *City of Paris*, and will join General SICKLES in London and proceed at once to Madrid.

General THOMAS, now on a tour of inspection through the different sections of his department, was slightly injured, a short time ago, near Boise, Idaho, by the upsetting of a wagon in which he and his staff and other officers were riding to the garrison.

Lieutenant-General ARTHUR GORE died in England on the 2d ult., aged 82. He served in the campaign of 1815 with the Thirteth Regiment, and was slightly wounded at Waterloo. He entered the army as Ensign in September, 1804, and became Lieutenant in October the following year; was made Captain 14th July, 1808; Major, 27th May, 1825; Lieutenant-Colonel, 28th June, 1826; Colonel, 11th November, 1851; Major-General, 20th May, 1857; and Lieutenant-General, in 1863.

General Hallleck's Trip East—The Pacific Railroad.

From the San Francisco Alta, July 1.

A friend of General HALLECK's in this city has received a letter, written by the General just after his arrival at Louisville, Ky., in which he says that his party reached Chicago in five days and seven hours from Sacramento (schedule time); and he was seven days in reaching Louisville, his family having gone on to Saratoga. The General speaks favorably of the railroad, which he says is in excellent condition, except fifty miles near Wasatch, which is in a bad shape. The accommodations are in all respects satisfactory; but are too high in price. The rates of fare also he considers too high, but understands that they have been reduced since he went over, which is the fact. The meals on the road he reports as good, though very dear. Sleeping-car accommodations are also costly, the price for a single section for two persons being $6 or $10 per night. There are no second-class cars for emigrants or poor people, which is a mistake; and the twenty cents charged for each pound of extra baggage will, he thinks, drive families to steamer travel. General HALLECK is now at New-Orleans, but will make his headquarters at Louisville, KY.

Death of a Clergyman in the Pulpit.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, July 6.

On last Sunday night Rev. JOHN LONG, of Thomasville, N. C., a Methodist divine of twenty-five faithful years' service in the pulpit, began preaching to a large congregation in Wesley Chapel—the church of Rev. Mr. KIMBALL. He had continued some ten minutes, when he suddenly stunned, paid with a livid face and staggering [illegible]

THE TRAGEDY IN TERRE HAUTE.

Two Editors Shot Down by a Policeman—Cause of the Boisterously Assonic.

From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Express, July 7.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, C. W. BROWN and Major O. J. SMITH, editors and proprietors of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, were shot by ERWIN D. ERNEY, a day policeman, under circumstances of the most atrocious character.

Major SMITH was returning from dinner to his office, and just as he passed McKEEN & MINSHALL'S Bank, ERNEY ran up behind him and dealt him a blow upon the back of the head with a "billy." Stunned and bewildered by the blow, Mr. SMITH ran out into the street, ERNEY following him up and before reaching the opposite corner struck several other blows. By the time both men reached the corner, near CORNELIUS & HAGGERTY'S store, Mr. SMITH had succeeded in drawing a small pistol, and deliberately walked toward ERNEY, the pistol directed at him. ERNEY jumped behind a lamppost and drew a navy revolver. SMITH attempted to shoot, but his pistol missed fire. ERNEY then fired, and SMITH fired a moment after, the shots being nearly simultaneous. ERNEY'S shot took effect in the fleshy portion of SMITH'S right leg, the ball going clear through the leg, and was found inside his pants when they were afterward taken off. Immediately on firing ERNEY started across the street in a southeasterly direction; but on reaching the middle of the street started back for his hat, which he had dropped. At this moment Mr. C. W. BROWN reached the ground, and seeing ERNEY going in the direction of SMITH, doubtless supposed he was going to renew the attack, and walked toward him with outstretched arms, seemingly endeavoring to stop him, when ERNEY, only three or four feet from BROWN, again fired, the ball taking effect in the upper portion of the right breast.

ERNEY was arrested a few minutes after and lodged in jail, where he now remains.

Major SMITH was able to walk to his office, half a square distant, where his wounds were dressed. The wounds upon the head are not thought to be of a serious character. The bullet, which passed through the leg, did not strike the bone or arteries, and with no unfavorable after-results, will rapidly heal. It is directly opposite a similar wound in the other leg, received during the war. After the wound was dressed, he was removed to the residence of J. O. JONES, Esq., where he was lying quite comfortable last evening.

Mr. BROWN walked into McKEEN & MINSHALL'S Bank, where the blood, which was flowing profusely, was staunched, and was then taken to his residence, corner of Swan and Fourth streets. At our last advices his condition was reported of the most critical character.

The immediate cause of this bloody affair was the publication, in last Saturday's *Gazette*, of the following article:

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH.—Our Common Council has become somewhat noted for its persistent determination to retrench the affairs of our city economically. Such a policy is laudable in the highest degree. But, Mr. Common Council, you are paying an exile from Pennsylvania's "inhospitable shore" fifty or seventy dollars per month for duty as a "day policeman," with which honors he goes swaggering about like a gay young cavalier, with his badges of nativity pinned to his breast, more noble within himself than a French Count of Malta, or Knight of Honor. What mission he has to fill other than to show off a policeman's star to good advantage, I know not. To boys and women he might strike terror, but to those of men he is vanished ere then a dozen years, he is but a just and laughing show. From one who is competent to know, I learn he has made three arrests during his short term of office, and that they were women, two of whom were acquitted, having been arrested without cause, and the other would have been acquitted had she procured legal advice. Unattempted to arrest one man, he is paid to do men, but, owing to some little palpitation of the heart, he did not succeed until assistance was volunteered to him. "Let the dead bury his dead," is an old saying, and he gets his dues when they are paid into the Treasury. He is always close enough to earn his wittiest from his name is Sir—something. I don't know what. Can you tell, Mayor? Or don't ask any hour of the day and you will find him lounging about, peering down His august Honor's throat every time he gapes, to see if there is not a rent in that mighty maw, or, if not, scraping ready to scratch the mud from His Honor's boots or button his waistcoat, carry cigars, or run to the Post Office for His Excellency, but never once looks to the preservation of good order in our City. What do we want of a day policeman, anyhow? Our City Marshal and his deputies, together with our numerous policemen, are amply able to preserve good order in the City. And is it necessary for His Honor, the Mayor, to have a fashtai squire, paid by the City, attending upon him from morning until night of these long Summer days?

ENOCH.

On Monday ERNEY called on Mr. SMITH for the name of the author, and was told he would confer with the author and give an answer on the day following, (yesterday.) ERNEY called again on the same evening and some high words passed between the two; ERNEY asserting that he would take measures to obtain legal satisfaction. The next intimation Mr. SMITH had of hostilities was the unexpected assault of yesterday afternoon.

ERNEY has been employed as a special day policeman since the incoming of the new Council, having been selected by the Police Board on the recommendation of the Mayor. He has no family or relatives in this vicinity, and has heretofore been regarded as a quiet and very inoffensive man. As may be expected, the most intense feeling prevailed in the city during the afternoon, and in the evening groups were collected at various places on the streets, and threats of Lynch law were freely indulged in; but we are happy to state this morning that better counsels prevailed, and the law will be allowed to take due course.

We give the above version, from the many reports in circulation, believing it to be very nearly correct, although we cannot vouch for its exact truthfulness. A judicial investigation will probably be held to-day, of which we will give full report.

POLITICAL.

The people of Oregon are again talking about the separation of the eastern and western portions of the State. A scheme has been agitated to make a State out of Eastern Oregon, Idaho and the eastern part of Washington Territory, and to annex the western part of Washington Territory to what would then be left of Oregon. This plan would make one State with rather a long sea coast, while the other would be deprived of ocean harbors; but it would throw people whose interests are identical together.

Some of the Germans in Boston organized, on Thursday, a society to secure the repeal of the Liquor law. Germans throughout Massachusetts are asked to form local societies, the organization to be known as the Citizens' Rights Union.

A consultation of prominent New-Hampshire politicians was held in Concord on Thursday evening, in relation to the United States Senatorship. It was stated that ten candidates would soon be put into the field by their respective friends. The list given was as follows: Hon. AARON H. CRAGIN, of Lebanon, the present incumbent; Hon. JOHN P. HALE, of Dover; Hon. GEORGE G. FOGG, of Concord; Ex-Governor FREDERICK SMYTH, of Manchester; Hon. MASON W. TAPPAN, of Bradford; Hon. GILMAN MARSTON, of Exeter; Hon. EDWARD H. ROLLINS, of Concord; Hon. AARON F. STEVENS, of Nashua; Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of Concord, and Hon. AUSTIN F. PIKE, of Franklin.

The Connecticut House of Representatives on Thursday passed a bill to strike out the word "white" from the suffrage clause in the State Constitution, by a vote of 116 yeas to 88 nays.

The Richmond *Dispatch* counts up 87 Conservatives and 41 Radicals elected to the Virginia House of Representatives, with 10 doubtful, and to the Senate 29 Conservatives and 12 Radicals, two of the latter being doubtful.

The suspension of the Washington *Intelligencer* is authoritatively announced to be only temporary.

The Franchise in Tennessee—The Proposed Convention.

From the Nashville Press & News, July 5.

We earnestly entreat the friends of General STOKES, who, in their dismay at the rapid growth of public sentiment in favor of an early settlement of the franchise question, upon the basis of impartial justice to every citizen of the State, are suggesting a movement under sect 1, section 1 of the Bill of Rights, to pause before they take position fully in favor of the movement. If such an intention is really entertained by either the Stokes Party or those who are, for the present, deprived of the ballot, the attempt to carry it out might endanger the peace of the State and prevent the success of the movement now inaugurated to bring about a prompt settlement of the suffrage question.

The objections to an uprising or movement of the people under the inalienable and indefeasible right which they have at all times to alter, reform or abolish their Government in such manner as they may think proper, which might be in opposition to the existing Government, cannot be urged against the plan of calling a Convention by the General Assembly to provide for impartial or manhood suffrage to every citizen of lawful age.

For the present, we will only say that a Convention called by the General Assembly, (although that body has strictly no right as such to call a Convention of the people, and although there is no express provision in the Constitution for calling a Convention,) will be called by a co [illegible]

[illegible]

"Lightning-Rod History."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After FRANKLIN invented the Lightning Rod, but few were erected in the first fifty years, and those principally upon churches, and consisted usually of large iron rods linked together, and stapled directly to the building, and running from the top to the ground.

Experience proved that the lightning would sometimes leave the rod and follow the staples into the building. To prevent this the first and very plausible remedy was to interpose glass as a non-conductor, between the rod and the staple which supported it, in the form of a glass ring round the rod and within the staple, and so matters went on for nearly a time, notwithstanding its very frequent failure, it is generally used to this day, and probably three-fourths of the rods erected are thus improperly insulated. In the year 1831 was the first rod ever erected really insulated. The Otis Patent Insulator was the first ever used which supported the rod outside of the glass, and set in contact with it, thereby putting through and supported by the shank of a copper point fastened to the outer end of the glass, and directed outward, thus inviting any excess of electricity away from rather than into the building. These insulators cannot be broken by the frosts of Winter, nor have we ever known one to be injured by the electric current, and they never fail to protect the building—at least we never heard of a failure, although erected by thousands in all parts of the Union, and by many different persons; but we have heard of many cases where they have safely carried off tremendous discharges of electricity, as in the case of J. C. WOODRUFF'S house, at Elizabeth, N. J. Those who have come to doubt the virtue of lightning rods from the frequent failure of stapled rods, with the glass ring or without, are notified that they may have rods erected by us which we will guarantee a perfect protection from lightning.

J. D. WEST & CO.,
No. 46 Cortlandt-street.

DR. E. BUNFORD LEGRELLE has returned from his tour in the South, and resumes his practice at No. 24 St. Mark's-place.

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush."

Is the pure peachy complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store, and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

LYON'S Kathairon is a splendid hair dressing.—*Advertisement.*

For Twenty-five Cents

You can kill every cockroach, water-bug, flea, moth, bug, about your premises. Lyon's Insect Powder will do it and nothing else will. Look out for frauds in buying. Buy none that does not bear the signature of E. Lyon. If you get the right thing it is sure death to all insects. Sold in bottles only. Any one who pretends to sell it by the Ounce or Pound is a swindler. Depot No. 21 Park-Row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Loaded Breaking the Hair Mechanically

Will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in perfect shape and beauty.—*Advertisement.*

Home Washers.

The public are cordially invited to call at the depot, No. 12 Park-row, and witness the wonderful operation of the Home Washer.

NOTICE.—We are now prepared to furnish Home Washers to order in any quantity, having duly supplied from our extensive factory. Home Manufacturing Company, No. 12 Barclay-st.—*Advertisement.*

Brotherhood Library,

No. 120 East 17th-st., near Irving-place. Catalogues now ready of 12,000 volumes, English, French and German. Over 2,000 periodicals, foreign and home, constantly received.—*Advertisement.*

COD LIVER OIL, GOLDEN BRAND, unsurpassed by any yet produced. Milburn's Cod Liver Oil, with hypophosphites, is a most valuable tonic. Sold by all druggists. J. MILBURN'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. SYNNS & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Nothing Suits Ladies' and Gentlemen's of fine blue flannel; fancy and plain, at $2 25 to $3 50 a suit; gray do. $2 50; jean, $2; hickory, $1 50, $1 75, $2; Amoskeag, $2 25; brown twilled muslin, $1 50 a suit. Wanted—Agents for Shoes, Clothing, Reference—Parvilion Hotel, Far Rockaway; Sea-Side House, do.; Gurry Eldert, do. Coney Island—Ocean Hotel, Atlantic do., Surf House, Tivoli Beach House. Mr. Posey's, do.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
Nos. 204 and 206 Grand-st., New-York City.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only perfect Dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Wesmont Spring Water.—Large quantities fresh from the spring. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN'S, No. 172 William-st.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 8, GEO. W. ANDREWS, of the City, aged 72 years.

Funeral on Saturday, July 10, from No. 24 West 38th-st.

CRAM.—On Tuesday evening, at his residence, No. 101 East 17th-st., JACOB CRAM, in the 87th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, and his sons-in-law, Dr. J. E. Mason and General J. Watson Webb, are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday, at 10 A. M.

BENHAM.—On Friday, July 9, BERTHA, wife of ALBERT G. BENHAM, in the 25th year of her age.

LOTT.—At Flatlands, L. I., on Friday, July 9, PETER LOTT, son of George L. and Rebecca A. Lott, aged 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PANT.—At Exeter, N. H., on Wednesday, July 7, JOHN PANT, Esq., late of the City of New-York, aged 86 years.

MORRIS.—In Perth Amboy, N. J., on Thursday, July 8, CATHERINE W., widow of the late John Morris, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Saturday, July 10, at 1 P. M.

PARKER.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, July 4, MAUD L., infant and only daughter of Thomas and Lizzie Powers, aged 3 months and 20 days.

PAINE.—At Mount Vernon, of consumption, on Thursday, July 8, MARY A., daughter of Melancton and Adelaide Paine.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Theo. F. Lowerre, Jr., No. 227 East 126th-st., New-York, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

READ.—At Norwich, Conn., on Friday, July 9, CHARLES HENRY READ, son of George W. Read, of Brooklyn, aged 17 years.

Funeral services on Sunday, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 6 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

WILLIS.—On Sixth Day, July 8, ELIZABETH U., widow of John R. Willis, in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting House, Red Hook, on Second Day, July 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

Use the ELECTRIC EXTRACTOR for removing oil, tar, paint, ink and stains. Sold by druggists.

WINDOW SCREENS, MAGONNE'S Patent.—This Screen; a new article to keep out musquitoes and flies; can be adjusted to different widths of windows. Price, 50c. per square foot, with frame complete. C. L. & J. S. KELSEY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

MOSQUITO NETS!—WHITE BAR, etc.; Mottled colors in proportion. Patent Portable Umbrella Canopy. Beds of every description at low prices. C. L. & J. S. KELSEY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

SILVER PLATE, BONDS AND VALUABLES

received for keeping or deposit, period by the

SEVENTY-FIRST SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

[illegible]

Opposite Cooper Institute.

[illegible]

SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY,

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

THE BURIAL PLACE OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

It is superior in natural advantages over all other Cemeteries, unequaled in the preservation quality of the soil, and is constantly embellished and kept in order from the receipts. The annuals and lots, with their grand surroundings, the Hudson and Pocantico Rivers on either side, with ready country seats indicating in the mountains, vale and water views unless \ these grounds, over all others, the most suitable for equipment. The price of lots is one-third those of Greenwood; funeral transportation friendly; per stat. law; easier of access and nearer in point of time. Parties desiring plots will be accommodated by the grounds. Gas and other July 1 the prices will be advanced. Monuments of every description on hand and manufactured. Funerals furnished and conducted by THOS. DUGAN, GENERAL AGENT AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, Principal Office, No. 20 East 14th-st., north side, one door west of Union-square. Branch Office, Main-st., Sleepy-town.

BRONZE POWDER

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Nothing was done at the Exchange yesterday, nor will any sales be made to-day. The sales of Thursday were the grand feature of the week, and they closed it. Next week one or two quite important ones will be made, the arrangements for which are both extensive and complete.

Auction Sales Thursday, July 8.

GLENDALE, L. I.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2 plot corner North and Glendale avs., 3 acres 1½ perches, per acre	$700
1 plot adjoining on Glendale-av., 2 acres 63 perches, per acre	350
1 plot adjoining, 2 acres 70 perches, per acre	325
1 plot adjoining, 3 acres 162 perches, per acre	310
1 plot corner Locust and Glendale avs., 3 acres 151 perches, per acre	350
1 plot adjoining, 2 acres 120 perches, per acre	290
1 plot adjoining, 3 acres 77 perches, per acre	250
1 plot adjoining, 3 acres 96 perches, per acre	255
1 plot opposite, 3 acres 125 perches, per acre	222
1 plot adjoining, 4 acres, per acre	220
1 plot adjoining, 3 acres 120 perches, per acre	210
1 plot adjoining, 2 acres 100 perches, per acre	230
1 plot corner of Locust and Glendale avs., 4 acres 125 perches, per acre	307
2 plot corner of Locust and Glendale avs., 6 acres, per acre	420
1 plot adjoining, 4 acres, per acre	325
1 plot adjoining, 3 acres 91 perches, per acre	325
House and 16 acres corner of Northeast, and Glendale avs.	10,000
2 plot corner of Locust and Summit avs., 4 acres 19 perches, per acre	400
1 plot adjoining, 3 acres 97 perches, per acre	300
1 plot adjoining, 3 acres 77 perches, per acre	300

WEST NYE, L. I.

By S. Dinges.

1 lot corner of Summit and Locust avs., 100x232	$600
1 lot adjoining, 167x271	500
1 lot adjoining, 164x233	1,450
1 lot corner of Central and Locust avs., 111x173	500
1 lot adjoining on Central-av., 100x170	420
1 lot adjoining, 100x170	450
1 lot adjoining, same size	410
1 lot corner Maspeth and Central avs., 100x170	450
1 lot adjoining, 100x170	410
1 lot adjoining, same size	410
1 lot adjoining	510
1 lot corner Central and Maple avs., 87x168	380
1 lot adjoining, 100x167	350
1 lot adjoining, 100x165	360
1 lot adjoining, 100x165	350
1 lot adjoining, 100x164	360
1 lot corner Maple and Central avs., 100x165	500
1 lot adjoining, 100x165	420
1 lot adjoining, 100x165	410
1 lot adjoining, 100x165	400
1 lot adjoining, 100x165	410
1 lot adjoining, 100x165	415
1 lot adjoining, 100x165	410
1 lot adjoining, 75x163	350
1 lot in rear of above, 47x147	260
1 lot adjoining, 50x145	280
1 lot adjoining, 50x162	380
1 lot, corner Clinton and Central avs., 100x165	455
1 lot adjoining	410
Plot in rear of above, 50x142	260
1 lot adjoining	280
1 lot adjoining	305
1 lot corner Central and Clinton avs.	325
1 lot adjoining	300
1 lot adjoining	280
1 lot in rear of above	270
2 lots adjoining above	260
1 lot opposite	190
1 lot adjoining	140
1 lot adjoining	130

MASPETH, L. I.

By Mallory & Blackwell.

1 lot Claremont-av. and Clinton-st., 25x100	$235
1 lot on Clinton-st., adjoining, 25x100	210
2 lots on Clinton-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	165
2 lots on Clinton and Hull sts., adjoining, 25x100, each	165
2 lots on Clinton and Hull sts., adjoining, 25x100, each	150
2 lots on Clinton and Hull sts., adjoining, 25x100, each	140
2 lots on Clinton and Hull sts., adjoining, 25x100, each	140
2 lots on Clinton and Hull sts., adjoining, 25x100, each	130
2 lots on Clinton and Hull sts., adjoining, 25x100, each	120
1 lot on Washington-place, 25x100	135
1 lot on Washington-place, 25x100	130
2 lots corner Hull and Clinton sts., 25x100	135
2 lots on Hull-st., adjoining, 25x100	125
2 lots on Hull-st., adjoining, 25x100	120
1 lot on Astoria-av., 25x80	105
2 lots on Jay-st. and Claremont-av., 25x100, each	105
25 lots on Jay-st., 25x100, each	[illegible]
25 lots on Jay-st., rear of above, 25x100, each	[illegible]

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3-story brick building and lot No. 327 Washington-st., near Charlton-st., lot 25x80, Frederick W. Keppel	$26,000

BROOKLYN.

By Messrs. Johnson & Miller.

3-story brick dwelling and lot No. 140 Warren-st., near Bond-st., lot 25x100; Mr. Thos. Lynch	$2,400
3-story brick store, dwelling and lot n. e. corner of Warren and Nevins sts., lot 2x100; Mr. Jas. McGeary	6,000
2 lots on the n. s. of Luquer-st., 197.6 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., each 25x100; Mr. Schoomaker, each	700

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

All that parcel of land between Hudson River and Kingsbridge road, beginning at high water mark, [illegible]	nom.
All that parcel of land between Hudson River and Kingsbridge road, beginning at high water mark, [illegible]	nom.
Madison-av., n. e. corner of 57th-st., 50.5x100x100	35,000
2d-st., s. s., 81 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	12,000
75th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	12,000
76th-st., n. s., 237.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 12.6x102.2x12.6x102.6	7,500
39th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20.5x100.2	2,400

Leases Recorded.

Bleecker-st., No. 221, 3 years, per year	$1,200
Pitt-st., No. 32, 4 years and 10 months, per year	1,400
3d-av., e. s., between 21st and 22d sts., 5 years, per year	3,000
3d-av., n. w. corner of 25d-st.	1,300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, e. s., 67.6 ft. n. of Lawton-st., 22.6x100	$2,200
Baltic-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100	10,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Carroll-st., [illegible]	5,000
Nassau-st., w. s., 95 ft. n. of Dwight-st., 20x100	2,500
Dean-st. and Hudson-av., n. e. corner, 24.6x70	8,800
Fremont-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100	5,000
Hickory-st. and Stuyvesant-av., s. e. corner, [illegible]	10,000
Hewes-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Harrison-av., [illegible]	5,700
Hopkins-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., [illegible]	500
Middle-st., w. s., 484.6 ft. s. of Flush.-av., [illegible]	2,500
[illegible]	[illegible]
Wolcott-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Dwight-st., 20x100	600
Wolcott-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Dwight-st., 20x100	600
Warren-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 25x100	600
Washington-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Huron-st., 25x100	563
Same property	750
South 2d-st., n. s., [illegible]	[illegible]
South 2d-st., n. s., [illegible]	10,175
South 8th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 4th-st., [illegible]	nom.
[illegible] n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100	500
Atlantic-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Utica-av., 180x—	6,000
Flushing and Bedford avs., s. w. corner, 25x82.2	6,500
Marcy-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x100	5,000
Meeker-av., s. s., 135.5 ft. w. of North Henry-st., 25x100	800
Lot No. 22, block No. 5, J. R. Pitkin's map, East New-York	1,100
Lot No. 211 on map recorded Liber 71, page 22	2,775
Lot Nos. 278 and 279, map of Belleplain	340

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Lot No. 19, block No. 84, Van Vorst farm, 25x100	$5,500
North 1st-st., n. s., 16.5 ft. w. of Coles-st., 16.5x30	1,300
Grand-st., n. s., 104 ft. e. of Henderson-st., 21x100	7,000
South 1st-st., s. s., 109 ft. e. of Erie-st., 18.3x100	3,300

Hudson City.

Clinton-av., lot No. 68, between Perry and Franklin-st., 25x100	$675
South-st., n. s., lot No. 221 and half of lot No. 222, map of West Hoboken Land Association, 37.6x100	2,700
South-st., n. s., lot No. 220, 275 ft. e. of Pierce-av., 25x100	800

Greenville.

Corner Bergen Point Plank Road and Winfield-av., plot No. 10, block No. 2	$2,257
Winfield-av., map of Hudson County Land and Improvement Company, plot No. 18, block 2	1,482
Corner E and Linden avs., plot No. 12, block No. 1	4,400
Pearsall-av., map of Hudson County Land and Improvement Co., plot No. 12, block No. 2	1,325
Pearsall-av., map of Hudson County Land and Improvement Co., plot No. 16, block No. 2	1,320
Clark-av., map of Hudson County Land and Improvement Co., plot No. 3, block No. 1	2,350

West Hoboken.

Part of tract E, map of Lossee Viney and J. D. Gilmore's premises	$1,850

Union.

Lot No. 615, map of Guttenberg, 25x100	$450
Lot No. 417, map of Guttenberg, 25x100	200
Lot No. 418, map of Guttenberg, 25x100	200
Lots Nos. 628 and 629, map of Guttenberg, 50x100	1,000

Bergen.

Palisade-av., w. s., 55 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 37x53—130x74x24	$3,300

North Bergen.

Lot No. 2, estate of Job Smith	$2,400

Newark.

Belleville-av., or N. Broad-st., 100 ft. on Belleville-av.	$6,000
Barclay-st., w. s., 102 ft. from Avon, 75x30	725
Court-st., s. w. cor., indefinite location, 22x100	1,100
Camden and Cabinet sts., 50x100	600
Court-st., w. s., 150 ft. from S. Ninth, 44x100	1,000
Walnut-st., s. w. s., 25x82	5,000

Caldwell.

Rear lot, village of Franklin, 11 23-100 acres	$1,122

Orange.

Walnut-st., w. s., 32x134	$3,800

Millburn.

Ella C. Smith's property, 9 55-100 acres	$2,800

Woodside.

Road from Newark to Bloomfield, w. s., 1 acre	$1,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—EXCEPT doctor's office, house and lot No. 15 West 20th-st., near 5th-av. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN CUMBERLAND-ST., OPposite Washington Park, Brooklyn, one five-story brown-stone first-class house; all improvements modern. Terms easy.

T. B. JACKSON, on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL.—FURNISHED COTtage to rent, at a low price, from now to May 1, to a careful and responsible tenant. Inquire of WM. GALE, No. 183 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VIRGINIA PROPERTIES.—THE OWNer of 400,000 acres choice farming and timber land in Virginia, which is offered at $1 per acre, can be conferred with at Brandreth House, Room No. 103, until Monday evening; these properties are well worth the attention of capitalists or those colonizing Southern lands.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT AT Burlington, N. J., with large new modern mansion and ornamental grounds, and twenty acres crowded with the choicest bearing fruits of all kinds, the whole in perfect condition. Superior location, easy payments, and full particulars of E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

A BARGAIN.—FIFTEEN ACRES LAND, beautifully located; two-story and extension house, in fine order, with complete outbuildings; splendid fruit and shade; neighborhood first-class; one mile from depot Northern Railroad New-Jersey; one hour from City. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 245 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT RUTHERFORD PARK, A new cottage and lot, 50x145, pleasantly situated about two minutes' walk from the depot. Price $3,800. Apply to W. N. CRANE, Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of

JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 4 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

THE GREATEST CHANCE OF THE YEAR.
TERMS OF PAYMENT,
ONLY $10 A MONTH,
OR $25 A QUARTER.

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER, (AUCTIONEERS,) No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, will positively sell, without limit, 200 plots, 50x150 each,

AT WEST ROSELLE, N. J.,

On WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 1 P. M., on the premises. These lots are on high rolling ground, within a few minutes walk of two stations, near the beautiful Rahway River, in a neighborhood rapidly improving, and distant only fifty minutes from New-York. Special train from foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on day of sale. Collation on the grounds. For maps, full particulars and free passes, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York; J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, No. 46 Liberty-st.; of Frank Garrett, Agent U. S. Express, Long Dock, Jersey City; and of John H. Platt, Hudson City. The train will stop at Communipaw.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LONG BRANCH VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell
100 SPLENDID VILLA LOTS, 50x150 each,
ON MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869,
at Kensington Park, Long Branch, N. J.

For maps, &c., apply to A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 77 Bleecker-st., and J. W. Morris, auctioneer, Long Branch, N. J.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the assignee of WILLIAM J. PARSONS and CHARLES C. PARSONS, bankrupts, I will sell at public auction, on the 20th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the right, title and interest which the said bankrupts had on the 20th day of August, 1867, in the following-described real estate:

All that certain lot of land containing about six and one-half acres, situate in Brookline, in the County of Norfolk, and State of Massachusetts, bounded southerly on Boylston-st., westerly on land of S. Rowland Hart, otherwise known as Bradley's Hill; northerly and easterly by land owned by the Davis heirs; the interest of the said bankrupts being the undivided one-half of said property, being the same premises conveyed by the said bankrupts by mortgage to David L. Webster and John G. Webster, under date of July 9, 1866, which mortgage is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., until 12 o'clock on the 21st day of July, when the same will be publicly opened for the sale to the undersigned for cancellation of $50,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

Parties whose proposals are accepted will be immediately notified thereof, and will be required to present their bonds for payment at the office of the Company on the following day.

ISAAC H. KNOX,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

JACOB CAMPBELL, President.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

THE UNITED CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANIES OF NEW-JERSEY, TRENTON, June 21, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company:

All stockholders as registered on the books of the above-named Companies on the 15th day of July, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for fifteen per cent. of their aggregate interests in the four Companies in new stock at par, as follows:

First—Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription between the 22d day of July and 10th day of August, 1869.

Second—Fifty per cent. between the 22d day of January and 10th day of February, 1870.

Subscriptions received at the offices of the Companies where the last dividend was collected, viz.: At the office of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 206 South Delaware-av., Philadelphia; and at the office of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York.

RICHARD STOCKTON,
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, } Treasurers.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 8, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 12th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

LOST—A CHECK OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO. on E. O. Read, indorsed by John Munroe & Co., for $22,369 20, payable in gold. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
JULY 8, 1869.

FINANCIAL.

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
(OF ILLINOIS.)
First Mortgage Seven per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

These Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time, if desired.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles; total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, the bonds being secured by a First Mortgage on the whole road, equipment and entire property of the Company.

This road runs east and west on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois, which will furnish local business sufficient to make it a first-class paying road; while with its connections with many principal lines for through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country. A glance at a map will convince any one that the prospects of this road are most promising.

The whole line has been graded at a cost of $1,200,000, which has been paid with funds realized from stock subscriptions, and it is now ready for the rails, which are being rapidly put down. The whole road will be completed early the coming Fall.

We offer a limited number of these bonds at 85 and accrued interest in currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¾	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	117¾	117⅞
Coupon, 1881	117¾	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	117⅞	117⅞
5-20 Regis.	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 Regis'd	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	122	122¾	10-40 Coupon	108¾	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	118	118½	Gold	136	136⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	119⅞	119⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac.	106	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65 Jan. and July	117⅞	117⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$1,000,000 GOLD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE
MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN FEBRUARY AND AUGUST. PRICE 85, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

This road commences at Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, traverses the fertile and populous valley of the Missouri River via Leavenworth and St. Joseph, and thence passes through the Valley of the One Hundred and Two River to the Iowa State line. Its whole length is [illegible] miles, of which are already completed and in active operation, and the balance under contract. It has valuable railroad connections, is already doing a prosperous business, with prospects of an early and large increase.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and safe investment.

More detailed information will be given on application at our office.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $[illegible] per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.

Full information furnished by
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders (including the stockholders of the late Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, Cleveland and Toledo, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 10th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, owning a line of railroad extending from the City of Buffalo, N. Y., to Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies, on the 23d day of June, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th day of July, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ON JULY 13, 1869, AT 12 O'CLOCK noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the basement of No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, we shall sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, one thousand shares of the capital stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which were purchased by us on the directions and for the account of Louise M. Stanton.

NEWCOMB & COOK,
Brokers, No. 19 Broad-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT Bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

THE CREDITORS OF MARKS & COHEN are requested to meet at the office of JARD & FURLONG, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 14, on July 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., with a view of settlements of liabilities.

$10,000. TO LOAN, IN ONE SUM, on bond and mortgage on strictly first-class improved City property. Principals may apply to CHARLES MOTT, No. 102 Broadway.

HOLDERS OF CITY OR COUNTY bonds on farm mortgages of the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, wishing to sell or settle, should apply directly to TOWNSEND & SCHLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE OFFICES OF THE MEMPHIS, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company have been definitely located at 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS:

$[illegible] First Mortgage, Eastern Division.
$[illegible] First Mortgage, Western Division.
$[illegible] Second Mortgage, Western Division.

For sale at CHEAPER RATES THAN ANY BONDS OF EQUAL VALUE NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET. THESE BONDS ARE LIENS ON A COMPLETED ROAD, IN GOOD ORDER, WELL EQUIPPED AND EARNING, MONTHLY, DOUBLE ITS LAST YEAR'S RECEIPTS.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D. (late Williamsburg,) L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.

Deposits made on or before the 19th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted), from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TREDLOW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 238 CANAL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000
SURPLUS, JUNE 22, 1869	87,419
ASSETS	$237,419

The Board of Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	293,337 93
TOTAL ASSETS	793,337 93

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

57TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869	112,054 45
Assets	$312,054 45

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. R. BROADS, Assistant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from July 16 to Aug. 2, inclusive.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free of Government tax), on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 19, 1869.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT,
[illegible] } Vice-Presidents.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIdend of Two (2) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable on the 20th inst.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on 21st inst.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have declared that interest will be paid to depositors entitled thereto, as follows: On sums of Six Hundred Dollars and under, [illegible]; on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and on sums over [illegible]; payable on and after Monday, 19th inst. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

GEO. F. THOMAS, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after July 15, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF BUFFALO, BUFFALO, July 2, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 139 Broadway.

R. B. SMITH, Secretary.

Dividend Jan. 1, 1869, 25 per Cent.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 77 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on MONDAY, July 12.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th of July next.

The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 10.

CHAS. B. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 23 COURT, CORNER OF REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN, June 30, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable July 1.

WM. T. LANE, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 12.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURRIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. S. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after THURSDAY, July 1, free of tax.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 12.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS JULY 1, 1869	118,[illegible]
ASSETS	$318,[illegible]

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.
NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on and after July 7, 1869.

THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.)

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, is payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 476 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST., July 7, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

34TH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JULY 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid upon the capital stock of this Company, including the capital stock of the late Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, the Cleveland and Toledo, and the Lake Shore Railroad Companies, and the common stock of the late Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, to the shareholders respectively, at this office, on the 2d day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDers Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of Sixty per Cent., free of tax, to policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 16, 1869.

ALSO,

Six per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 25, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly Dividend (No. 21) of 1¾ per Cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of July proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.

The transfer books will close on the 8th July, at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 17th July.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 88 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent., (3½ ₿ cent.,) free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 30 William-st., on the 19th day of July.

Transfer books will be closed until the 19th prox.

F. E. NOYES, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer books will be closed 29th inst. at 3 P. M., and reopened on the morning of July 6.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 21.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date the books will be closed until the 2d of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., July 8, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Trustees of the Hudson Iron Company, payable at their office in this City, on the 15th of July inst., to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INS. CO., No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 6th July, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of tax.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE United States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a regular semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, free from Government tax.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. (3,) payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms, No. 23 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on SATURDAY, July 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 23 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts., Genteel Household Furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood and black-walnut suites in various colored figured brocatelle and reps, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, matting, extension dining tables, black-walnut bedsteads, painted and enameled marble-top cottage suites, figured repp window curtains with gilt cornices, buffets, black-walnut and oak dining chairs, Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, refrigerators, clocks, china, crockery and glassware, silver-plated ware, &c.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Mahogany 6¾-octave piano, made by Hanna; also a double-barreled fowling-piece in case.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Beside, &c., THIS DAY at 11 o'clock at No. 166 Liberty-st., near Broadway—parlor and chamber suites, in variety, book cases, wardrobes, hall stands and chairs, tables, bedding, crockery, glass, plated ware, &c.; also office desks, safes, &c.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

JOHN G. FERRIS & CO. WILL SELL on TUESDAY, July 13, at 11 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, (by order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant,) a large lot of junk, rope, canvas, lumber, barrels, &c.; also, two fine horses.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK

CORNER 26TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Open every day, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and every evening from 6 to 8 P. M., (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, commencing on the 1st of each month.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

TEMPORARY DEPOSITS received, and interest allowed, as may be agreed upon, for the full time such deposits remain.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer,
JOHN A. KITTIMAS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 19, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

1869. JULY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit.

DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, June, 1869.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five per Cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.

All Interest not called for will remain as Principal, and draw Interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in addition from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.

Assets $5,[illegible]

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 357 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD R. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before July 20, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES HEROD,
WILLIAM HARRIS, } Secretaries.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRTY-THIRD SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax) on all sums from $5 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 304 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. ASSETS, $4,512,555 36.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVings Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 116 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST OF JULY, will be paid on and after JULY 19.

All money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. ROGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. J. P. HEBBLER, Vice-Pres't.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from July 1, 6 per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 260 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands the heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. E. NEWHALL, Agent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 139 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 608 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of June, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLARD H. SMITH, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES TURNER and ALFRED W. TURNER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALPHA MANNING and JAMES T. FAULKNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James T. Faulkner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. WITHERBEE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles F. Witherbee, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN L. TRAFFORD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin L. Trafford, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 87 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES GOODYEAR, GEORGE GOODYEAR, GEORGE G. GOODYEAR and HARVEY DURAND, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Goodyear, George Goodyear and Harvey Durand, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALPHA MANNING and JAMES T. FAULKNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alpha Manning, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. DIBBLEE, DAVID F. BINGLEY, and JOHN J. KRAUSS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry E. Dibblee, David F. Bingley and John J. Krauss, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.—Dated July 8, 1869.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.
CHAS. H. SMITH, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of S. J. CARROLL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of S. J. Carroll, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. BOWEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George M. Bowen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of August, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM VALK and JAMES S. VALK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—James S. Valk, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of August, 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d June, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. NEVERS, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles C. Nevers, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869.

J. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM VALK and JAMES S. VALK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Abraham Valk, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 22, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. LOCKWOOD and AUGUSTUS W. MARSH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Lockwood, and Augustus W. Marsh, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of June, A. D. 1869.

EDWARD BENJAMIN, Assignee,
No. 3 Wooster-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD, FOR A SMALL dark bay COLT, black legs, mane and tail, stolen from my farm at Green River, Columbia County, N. Y., June 18. PIERRE D. VAN HOESEN, Proprietor of the Dexter Trotting Circular, 67 South-street, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows: [illegible]

PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE ... BOURDIN ... SATURDAY, Aug. 21

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wines included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, $145 and $90. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, July 10, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, July 14 | Tripoli, Thursday, July 29
Malta, Thursday, July 15 | China, Wednesday, Aug. 4
Scotia, Wedn'sday, July 21 | Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5
Tarifa, Thursday, July 22 | Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11
Cuba, Wednesday, July 28 | Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris, $145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA ... July 10 | BRITANNIA ... July 24
DACIAN ... July 14 | COLUMBIA ... July 31
IOWA ... July 17 | EUROPA ... Aug. 7

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M.
ETNA (via Halifax) ... Tuesday, July 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON ... Saturday, July 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA ... July 14, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN ... July 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO ... July 28, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA ... Aug. 4, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA ... Aug. 11, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO ... Aug. 18, at 8 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE ... (Gold) $80.
STEERAGE ... (Currency) $30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, July 10, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 17, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $35, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN ... July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK ... Aug. 4

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Southampton, $30, Curr'y | To Havre, $35, Currency
To Antwerp, $35, Currency | To Paris, $[illegible], Currency

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 10—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain HUDSON.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 9. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY, VIA TURKS ISLAND.

The favorite steamer TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 27, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK. THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA. THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly independent line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochee River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The well-known side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. F. BAKER, Commander, is now receiving freight and will leave Pier No. 20 North River on SATURDAY, July 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rockport, Texas, Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 222 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau) July 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, July 22.
COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN SICE, July 29.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid, new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Wed'day, July 28.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, On TUESDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance at lowest rates by this route. Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL ... VAIL ... Saturday, July 10
GEO. WASHINGTON ... GAGER ... Saturday, July 17

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 75 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 21st July.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. | WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Graycourt and Way, at 4:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 8 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

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Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. | WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:30 A. M., mail for Patchogue and way stations.

10:30 A. M., Merrick and all stations.

[illegible] P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:30 P. M., accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

The 4 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:30 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The [illegible] A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

LONG BRANCH EXPRESS.

On and after MONDAY, June 21, the New-Jersey Express Company will run daily Expresses between New-York and Long Branch. Orders to call for goods can be left at any of the offices of the Adams Express Company.

Goods delivered to the Adams Express wagons will be forwarded promptly. C. B. DUNN, Superintendent New-Jersey Express Co.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—Fare 50 cents. The steamer THOS. COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. on SUNDAY MORNING, July 11, at 7:30; Thirty-fourth-street at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and [illegible] P. M. [illegible] East River, at half [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Commander BRAYTON. Commander SIMMONS.

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.) —AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 4:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

No better accommodation the route.

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

Commander LEWIS. Commander MILLER.

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.) —AT 5:30 P. M.—

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 28 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 30 up to 4:30 P. M., each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILL, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 28 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping for passengers only, at Pier No. 2 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $45. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra trip from Long Branch to New-York at 5:30 P. M., landing at Pier No. 28 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggages and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

E. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Captain G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:00, 12:30, 3:25; Warren-st., 9:30, 12:30, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:30, 11:30, 2:30; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:15 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wed., July 7 ... [illegible]	Wed., July 7 ... [illegible]
Thurs., July 8 ... [illegible]	Thurs., July 8 ... [illegible]
Fri., July 9 ... [illegible]	Fri., July 9 ... [illegible]
Sat., July 10 ... [illegible]	Sat., July 10 ... [illegible]
Sun., July 11 ... [illegible]	Sun., July 11 ... [illegible]
Mon., July 12 ... 6:30 A. M.	Sun., July 11 ... 4:30 P. M.

FOR FAR ROCKAWAY, LANDING AT all the hotels on the beach each way.—Steamer [illegible], Captain [illegible], will make regular trips every day, commencing July 3, leaving 38th-st., East River, at 9 A. M.; Peck-slip, 9:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:45 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 10 A. M. Returning, will leave Far Rockaway, 4 P. M., allowing five hours on the beach, arriving at the City at 7 P. M. All freight taken at reasonable rates. Fare 60 cents each way. GEORGE T. [illegible]

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8 and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st. at 8:15; and 24th-st. at 8:30 o'clock, ALLOWING TWO HOURS AT NEWBURG. Fare, 50 cents each way.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Rector-st. at [illegible] A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3:15 P. M., from Pier No. 24 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 3:30. Fare to Oyster Bay, 60 cents; to all other landings 50c. [illegible] Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st. each way for passengers only.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. E. R., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL leave foot Vestry-st. SATURDAY, [illegible] 3:30, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at 34th-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE landing at Whitestone, Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, SUNDAY, July 11, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

D. & C. J. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all the landings daily, at 3 and 4 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 36 N. R. On Plan. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French school for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1869.

GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE OF PENmanship and book-keeping, Booth's Building, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st. Private instruction day and evening. Separate parlors for ladies. Boys should attend during their vacation. Call for circular.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in usual branches and the arts. Fall session, 16 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS P. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 222 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS ages 6 to 12. Mrs. G. A. BUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR MILITARY, mathematics, English, &c.; unmarried; college graduate or West Point attainments in scholarship needed. Address, full particulars, age, experience, &c., MILITARY, Box No. 136 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH D. WEST against RICHARD W. AKEN.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 4 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and ninety-seven dollars and thirteen cents, with interest from the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 17, 1869. D. M. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy3-law6wS*

TWO DOUBLE-CLUST KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL EMMANUEL CHURCH.

Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL, Rector.

Divine service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the School Building, opposite the Court-house, on 57th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

Sunday School at 2½ o'clock.

Seats Free. All are Welcome.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:

First—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Fifth—No. 71 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.
Sixth—No. 120 Leonard-st., 7½ P. M.
Eighth—No. 182 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Thirteenth—Lafayette Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
Fourteenth—No. 115 Mulberry-st., 10½ A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Sixteenth—No. 277 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av., 7½ P. M.
Seventeenth—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M. German Services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M. No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 440 2d-av., 3½ P. M. Open-Air Services—Madison-square, Jackson-square, Clarkson-st., near Spring, 4½ P. M.; and Elizabeth, near Broome, 4 P. M.

GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

AT THE HALL OF THE HISTORICAL Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church services on SABBATH, July 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. The congregation of the Presbyterian Church corner 14th-st. and 2d-av., and this congregation, will worship together in that church on July 18 and the three succeeding Sabbaths.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURAtion, Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—Summer services: SUNDAYS, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. (also on the last Sunday of the month at the 10½ o'clock service,) morning prayer and sermon at 10½ A. M., evening prayer at 5 P. M. OTHER DAYS, morning prayer at 7 A. M., evening prayer at 7 P. M.

FREE PREACHING IN COOPER Institute, Room No. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Grand and Glorious Consummation of the Christian's Hope, and How it is to be Obtained.* The whole Book of Revelations. A large painting of the millenium will illustrate the sermons. All who love God's truth are invited. Seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-ST., near 2d-av.—Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sacramental services at 3½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariner's Church, corner of Catherine and Madison streets, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching also at the Missions, corner Water and Dover sts., and at No. 37 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and at 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors, and singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 4th-av., between 8th and 9th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. HENRY V. VOORHIS.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday School Union will meet with the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, in Madison, corner of Gouverneur, on MONDAY EVENING, July 12, 1869, at 7½ o'clock. Address—*Teachers' Meetings*, by JOHN W. STEVENS.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

LAY PREACHING.—ADDRESSES BY business men every SUNDAY at 3½ P. M. at Brooker Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., and in 31st-st., near Broadway. Speakers for next Sunday in Broome-st., Messrs. HAIGHT and WINANS; in 31st-st., Geo. H. RANDELL and others. All are invited.

REV. D. L. MARKS WILL PREACH IN Rev. Mr. [illegible] Church in Johnson, between Nassau and William sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. ANDERSON in the evening at 7½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st., will be open on SUNDAY. Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., will officiate. Morning service 10½ A. M. Afternoon service 4 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend.

WILL IT BE SO?—THE PASTOR OF Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Little Remnant Glorifying God in the Fires*, Rev. xxv, 15–16.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Public worship in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., conducted by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS. Sabbath School at 9 and 2.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Sepulchre, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY during the summer at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M. All the sittings in this Church are free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Advent, 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. R. HALE, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M.

SECOND ADVENT PREACHING every SUNDAY at No. 400 Grand-st., one door above Clinton. SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock—Justified by the Resurrection, at 3 o'clock—[illegible], by Rev. [illegible], Elder WM. G. BURNS. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. E. M. COLE will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., latter service for deaf mutes.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. George L. TAYLOR, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. daily.

REV. DR. DUFFIELD, OF PRINCEton, will preach in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. MCELROY'S), 14th-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

A FREE CHURCH, AT THE CORNER of Market and Henry sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and the public are invited. Seats all free.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH, July 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, July 11, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. [illegible] STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXINGTON-av. M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M. and SABBATH EVENING, at 8 P. M.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. A. M. STRONG, of Cleveland, Ohio, Pastor elect of this Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½; and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. T. B. SIMMONS will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 7th-av., will remain open during July. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

CLOSING SERVICES FOR THE Summer will be held in the French Church du St. Esprit, West 22d-st., next SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 5th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER,

Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

TO LYCEUMS, LECTURE COMMITTEES, &c.—The American Literary Bureau is now prepared to make engagements with Lyceums and other Lecture Associations throughout the country for lecturers and entertainments of a musical and literary character. The Bureau's list includes Justin McCarthy, editor London *Morning Star*; Mark Twain, T. W. Higginson, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Edwin P. Whipple, Olive Logan, Kate Field, Benson J. Lossing, the historian; P. B. Du Chaillu, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, C. Oceanyne, Prof. R. L. Youmans, Samuel L. Hewitt, West [illegible], John G. Saxe, Henry Nichols, Professor Hitchcock, Josiah Phillips Quincy, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Professor Rufus Adams, Thomas W. Knox, George Wakeman, John J. Pinkerton, and many more whose names appear in the circulars.

The Hutchinson Family—Mr. and Mrs. Leggett in Shakespearian Rehearsals.

NO CHARGE WHATEVER TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

Applications promptly attended to. Send for circular to AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York City.

JAMES K. MEDBERY, } Associate
S. HUMPHREYS GURTEEN, } Directors.

Post Office Box No. 6,701.

LIST OF SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED in the New-York Hospital from April 1 to June 30, 1869:

Name.	Birthplace.	Age.	Died.
Andrew Wilson	Sweden	37	April [illegible]
Joseph Bonino	Mexico	[illegible]	April [illegible]
John Johnson	Sweden	[illegible]	April [illegible]
Thomas Spellman	Ireland	[illegible]	April [illegible]
Francis Murphy	Holland	[illegible]	April [illegible]
Joseph Brown	Cent. America	[illegible]	May [illegible]
Charles Homan	Germany	[illegible]	May [illegible]
Henry Vogt	Germany	[illegible]	June [illegible]
Samuel Kegelius	Germany	[illegible]	June [illegible]
John Hunt	Germany	[illegible]	June [illegible]
Lewis Walsh	Delaware	[illegible]	June [illegible]
James O'Shea	Ireland	34	June [illegible]

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—THE NEW-YORK Steam Brick Company are now ready to receive orders for their very superior bricks, made by the Chambers Machine, at their yard in Haverstraw. Samples may be seen at Box No. 262 Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., and at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 25 Murray and 27 Warren sts.

WILLIAM COST, President.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER LOCATION—Murray Hill—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, can be had in a small family; ample closets; hot and cold water; bath; home comforts, at reasonable prices. Apply at No. 119 East 36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND handsomely-furnished rooms, with large closets, hot and cold water, bath, and board for two only $10 and $12 a week, in the first-class house No. 169 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 7 WEST 35TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms handsomely furnished for the Summer or for the season. Also, one or two single rooms overlooking Madison-square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 46 East 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A PLEASANT HOME AND THE BEST home tables at No. 74 (old No. 60) 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Large and small rooms on second floor, with ample closets.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHed rooms, with first-class attendance, No. 170 5th-av., corner 22d-st., over Goupil's.

PLEASANT, COOL ROOMS, WELL furnished, with modern conveniences, to let with board at No. 54 East 28th-st., corner of Park-av.

CHOICE OF FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with board, at No. [illegible] [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address M. E. [illegible], Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, NEAR the City by gentleman and wife, who would be permanent till Oct. 1; location must be pleasant, near the depot, and easy of access. Address with terms and full particulars, B. M. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE for the Summer, ten minutes' drive to West Point Military Academy. Address Mrs. S. CLARK, Highland Falls, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE.

T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

This hotel has been entirely rebuilt and much enlarged since last season, now having a capacity for nine hundred guests. The hotel has been entirely refurnished, gas and bells introduced in all the rooms, and in every way it surpasses any watering-place hotel in the world.

Parlati's Brass and String Band has been engaged for the season. Parties leaving New-York by the 8 o'clock A. M. Express, by the Hudson River Railway, go through to Glenn's Falls without change, where the hotel coaches are in waiting, reaching the hotel at 5 o'clock P. M., in time for dinner.

CHITTENANGO

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Madison County, N. Y. SPACIOUS HOTEL, with every convenience now open. Sulphur, magnesia and iron mineral waters, in various proportions, from distinct springs. Excellent fare, music, games, shady groves, charming walks and drives, trout fishing, falls, lakes, mountain scenery, &c.

Route, by steamers ST. JOHN or DREW, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M., and New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango Station, 13 miles east of Syracuse. THROUGH TICKETS and baggage checks at office on wharf. For illustrated circular, with engraved view, terms, &c., apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st., or H. P. BACKUS, M. D., Proprietor, Chittenango, N. Y.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson, unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day, or $[illegible] per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.; Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 150 feet elevation, with extensive grounds on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class; now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

HOWE'S CAVE.—SITUATED ON THE Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, 39 miles from Albany, N. Y. Trains stop daily. The above-named property having passed out of the hands of its former proprietor into the hands of an Association organized under State laws, the avenues through the Cave have been much improved, without changing natural forms or geological formations, rendering this world-renowned subterranean Cavern still more accessible than before. The Cave House, a commodious Summer resort for pleasure seekers, has been conveniently arranged, and is ready for the reception of visitors. No pains will be spared to entertain and entirely satisfy the thousands who annually visit these grounds. Experienced guides constantly in attendance to conduct boarders and visitors through the Cave.

HOWE'S CAVE, N. Y., June 17, 1869.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route. Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Bur's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours by South Side Railroad, will open for guests June 25; good fishing and bathing. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISQUOI Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New Cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 5 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at these before you decide elsewhere.

AN ORGANIST WANTED FOR A mission church and school; salary must be moderate. Address J. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROTTING RACE

ON THE FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 12, AT 3 P. M.

Proprietor's purse, $1,000, mile heats, three in five, in harness. D. Pfifer enters b. m. Lady Thorn. M. Roden enters b. m. American Girl.

J. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent. in order to reduce our stock. Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.

We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.

TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,

NO. 620 BROADWAY.

We have all SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 2 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 fine Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE!—NO HUMBUG. MME. ROSS tells everything, the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 15 East 40th-st., near Madison-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. W. MORRIS RETIRES from our firm, and MR. FRANK J. MORRIS and EDWIN R. LINEN become partners thereof from this date. WOODRUFF, MORRIS & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 42. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,122. Office hours, from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvis, viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 36 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES SPEEDILY cured without detention from business; lost manhood restored by Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 130 West [illegible]-st., near 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. Lester Wallack

DORA AT 8 P. M. BURLESQUE AT 10.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE BOSTON COMBINATION, (From Selwyn's Theatre,) who have achieved in this City a PRONOUNCED SUCCESS, and who will appear in Charles Reade's drama of DORA.

ACT 1.—Allan Farm, Winter. The New-el and the Holly. The Falling Snow and the Merry Go Loo.

ACT 2.—Allan Farm, Summer. Farmer Allan and Dora. William Allan's Cottage. The Rippling Brook and the Babbling Life.

ACT 3.—The Wheat Field. The Setting Sun and the Ripened Grain. The Icy Heart Melted under the Influence of the Sunshine of Love.

To conclude with Burnand's Burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY. MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8. MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8.

GEO. L. FOX'S AMERICAN PANTOMIME, HICCORY DICCORY DOCK, DECLARED BY THOUSANDS THE STANDARD AMUSEMENT OF THE CITY.

THE BEST SCENERY, THE BEST CHANGES, THE BEST FUN, THE BEST DANCES, AND THE BEST HOUSES.

GEO. L. FOX, (the unequaled,) CLOWN. C. K. FOX, (the veteran,) PANTALOON.

THE ASTOUNDING RISLEYS, MARIOLA, IRME AND BOLOSSY, ELEVEN IN NUMBER. GREAT SENSATIONAL DANCERS. MLLE. SANGALLI AND BALLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers ... JARRETT & PALMER

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, RECONSTRUCTION OR SINBAD THE SAILOR.

In which the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE appears.

Sixth appearance at this establishment of these celebrated Pantomimists,

THE LAURI FAMILY.

Reëngagement of the CLODOCHE TROUPE of FRENCH DANCERS.

GRAND BALLET COMPANY OF THIRTY-SIX YOUNG LADIES.

NEW-YORK FEMALE DRUM CORPS.

BURLESQUE BOSTON JUBILEE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THE MOST ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORT.

THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

MR. J. LEVY,

the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with

THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JULY 10, AT 8.

1. March, "Wedding" ... Matzka
2. Overture, "Othello" ... Rossini
3. Waltz, "Promotionen" ... Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Midsummer Night's Dream" ... Mendelssohn
5. Overture, "L'Etoile du Nord" ... Meyerbeer
6. Adelaide, solo for cornet ... Beethoven

MR. J. LEVY.

7. Polka, "Linnets" ... Bosquet
8. Grand Fantasie, "Puritani" ... Bellini
9. Overture, "Marriage of Figaro" ... Mozart
10. Air Varie, "Alexis" ... Hartman

MR. J. LEVY.

11. Waltz, "Carnevals Messenger" ... Strauss
12. Quadrille, "La Belle Helene" ... Offenbach

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, $2.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 24th-st. at 7:45, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare $1 for the trip. Returning, will leave at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30 P. M.

During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge LEENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

EXCURSIONS—SPRING HILL GROVE, near Hastings-on-Hudson, now open for picnics, &c.; fine location; pleasant groves. For choice of days, apply at No. 181 West-st. CORPORAL THOMPSON & SON, Proprietors.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

Sealed proposals to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 10th inst., for the following supplies and transportation. Supplies to be delivered free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:

SUPPLIES. BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

[illegible]

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

500 barrels Beef, 500 barrels Pork, 6,000 gallons Beans, 10,000 pounds Dried Apples, and 1,000 bushels Turks Island Salt, all to be award standard.

TRANSPORTATION.

From the New-York Navy-yard direct to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for about 700 barrels Beef and Pork, 86 kegs Pickles, 15 boxes Tea, 40 half (four) barrels Butter, and 40 boxes Tobacco, to be estimated at so much per package. Further information to be obtained from the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard. Freight payable in currency, free of primage, after return of receipted bill of lading.

Blanks for supplies will be furnished with blank forms at this office, and are invited to be present at the hour named, when the bids will be opened.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS. (ENTRANCE ON GREENE,) P. O. BOX NO. 1,811, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States, in quantities, the following kinds of ordnance stores, to wit:

100,000 Springfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 58, new.
100,000 Springfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 58, cleaned and repaired.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, new model, calibre 50, new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, old model, calibre 56, new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, accoutrements "Blakeslee's," new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, accoutrements "other models," new.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms—Cash, in United States Government funds. Deliveries will be made at New-York City, and thirty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned. G. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 22, 1869.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July next, for the construction of four Revenue Steam Cutters of wood or iron, one Propeller and three Side-wheel.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application in person or by letter to this Department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Proposals should be sealed and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

F. McNULTY, } Committee
J. HOGAN, } on
G. DAKIN, } Sewers.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO IRONFOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "For Water-pipe," also with name of bidder and date of the offering, will be received at this office, (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the supply of cast-iron water-pipe, as follows:

15,000 feet of 12 inches in diameter;
30,000 feet of 6 inches in diameter;
4,000 feet of 4 inches in diameter; also
40 branch pipes, 4-way, 12x12x6x6;
20 branch pipes, 2-way, 20x20x6;
20 branch pipes, 2-way, 6x6x[illegible];
[illegible] tons special castings, and
11 tons stop-cock boxes and covers.

Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the paving of 1st-av., from 34th to 45th-st., with stone blocks.

Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office, (Rotunda, Park.)

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500.—A PUBLIC LECTURE'S DEsires a cashier and manager; pays $[illegible] weekly; $500 capital necessary. Address, GODMAN, care No. [illegible] Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. ADMISSION 50 CENTS. CROWDED HOUSES. CROWDED HOUSES.

LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY,
IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY,
NANCY SYKES,
NANCY SYKES, IN
DICKENS' MASTERPIECE,
DICKENS' MASTERPIECE,
OLIVER TWIST.
OLIVER TWIST.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SEE THE CAST.
SEE THE CAST.
LOOK OUT FOR THE CHILD STEALER.
LOOK OUT FOR THE CHILD STEALER.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS and EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS, MISS BLANCHE DE BAR, MISS FANNY MORANT,

in Mme. de Margueritte's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GEO. WOOD ... Proprietor and Manager

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF E. EDDY.

THIS AFTERNOON at 2 | THIS EVENING AT 8
LAST MATINEE | LAST PERFORMANCE
LAST MATINEE | LAST PERFORMANCE
OF THE | OF THE
WANDERING JEW. | WANDERING JEW.
WANDERING JEW. | WANDERING JEW.

POPULAR PRICES.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last night of Mr. W. H. WHALLEY. JONATHAN BRADFORD, THE SPRING OF PERRIS, OR THE BARBER ASSASSIN AND THE WOMAN OF HELL YARD.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

DAN BRYANT AND LITTLE MAC. EVERY EVENING IN NEW COMIC ACTS. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½. GRAND MATINEE—BENEFIT of LITTLE MAC.

BROOKLYN SKATING RINK.

CLERMONT-AV., NEAR MYRTLE-AV. SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.

The most fashionable and pleasant resort in Brooklyn.

DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. Solos by EMINENT ARTISTS. CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

Tickets, 25c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-st., (Room No. 41,) in the said City, on or before the 2d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 2d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next streets thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon; and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., }
T. COMAN, } Commissioners.
G. W. DITCHETT, }

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First.—For laying Nicolson pavement in Stuyvesant-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherford-place.

Second.—For laying Nicolson pavement in Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—

First—Both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherford-place, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

E. B. HART, }
RICHARD TWEED, } Board of Assessors.
THOS. B. ASTEN, }
RICHARD M. HENRY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 1[illegible], 1869.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, and it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, That no person shall destroy nor in anywise injure or impair any drinking hydrant, or part thereof, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District, nor shall any person interfere with the use or enjoyment of the water therefrom or therein, or interrupt the flow thereof, for or as a drink; nor shall any person put any dirty, poisonous, offensive or noxious substance into or near such water or hydrant, whereby such water is made or may be regarded as dangerous or unwholesome as a drink; and the penalties and criminal liabilities imposed by the Health Laws of 1866 and 1867 will be incurred by all acts hereby forbidden.

Resolved, and it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, That no owner, part owner, charterer, agent or consignee of any vessel, nor any officer or person having charge or control of the same, shall allow to be cast therefrom, and no person shall cast therefrom, into any public waters in the Metropolitan Sanitary District any straw, bedding, clothing or other substance from any incoming vessel from any foreign port, or port south of Cape Henlopen, without permit from this Board, except as allowed by the Quarantine authorities.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INternal Revenue for the 4th District of the State of New-York, comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards of the City of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 19th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the SPECIAL TAXES on BUSINESSES, TRADES and PROFESSIONS, and the taxes on CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at the office on the 30th day of June, 1869, the following sanitary ordinance was adopted:

That no boat or vessel having on board, or towing any offensive animal or animal matter, do come within fifteen hundred feet, without a special permit from the Board, of any part of the shore, or of any pier, or dock of or in the City of Brooklyn, or in between said city or New-York City and the Narrows, except as may be necessary for the reception and removal in due course of such offensive animals or matter; and that the process of rendering such animals and animal matter be not, without such permit, conducted at any point within one mile of said shore, or of any part of the shore of the Sanitary District north of or within the Narrows.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. TIEMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Thomas J. Northall, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1869.

GEORGE H. SIEMON, } Executors.
FREDERICK A. STOHLMANN, }

my22-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of Rockland County, in the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA M. FLEWWELLING, late of Nyack, Rockland County, State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 20 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1869.

ja16-law6mSa* WM. MACKAY, Executor.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT five per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Water Registrar.

WALL-STREET USURERS.

The Grand Jury Examining Into Charges Against Wall-Street Brokers for Usurious Practices.

Probable Indictment of Prominent Bankers—List of Witnesses Summoned to Testify.

For some time past rumors have been rife in moneyed circles regarding the stock-jobbing operations of sundry brokers and private bankers in Wall and Broad streets and vicinity. According to the rumors, they are represented to have been engaged in the forbidden practice of exacting usurious interest from those who had pecuniary dealings with them, and to have charged a great deal more to their customers than the law allows. Complaints have been made to the District-Attorney against the alleged shylocks, and it is expected that some startling and interesting revelations will be elicited concerning the secret and nefarious doings of several persons who are well known on 'Change. The investigation will be conducted before the Grand Jury now sitting for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and will probably expose the manner of borrowing money on usurious terms, the plans are said to have been adopted to invest in the purchase of stocks and to what extent many has been carried on. A large number of witnesses were summoned to appear before the Grand Jury yesterday, but that body was not prepared to hear evidence in the case, and the matter was temporarily postponed. No warrants have been issued as yet against any of the accused, but it is not improbable that they will be arrested as soon as their guilt is made manifest.

The following-named brokers, it is stated, are among those who have been summoned as witnesses:

W. R. Travers.	Richard Schell.
Henry Clews.	Marten, Eliot & Co.
E. F. Scott.	J. F. Driscoll & Brothers.
H. B. Tapper.	L. L. Miller & Son.
Van Schaick & Co.	Dudley Tombs.
Smith, Gould & Martin.	J. S. Bonner & Co.
Meighan, Phipps & Rei.	Geo. H. Broadhead.
Osgood & Brothers.	Dezel, Winslow & Co.
Hulse Hatch & Co.	R. L. Cutting & Co.
David Groesbeck & Co.	Howes & Macy.
	R. W. Martin & Co.

THE INTERNATIONAL FOUR.

Farewell Entertainment to the Harvard Crew by the Nassau Boat Club.

The Nassau Boat Club of this City gave a farewell reception to the Harvard International, previous to their departure for England, at their elegant Club-house, foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, last evening. The Nassau Club now numbers one hundred members, most of whom were present at the reception. Among the invited guests were representatives from the Vesper Club of Yonkers, the Alcyone Club of Brooklyn, the Columbia, Atlanta and Waverley Clubs of New-York, and the Atlantic Club of Hoboken. A large number of crack carsmen were present, among whom we noticed THOMAS FARRER, of Yonkers; JOS. BENSON, of New-Jersey; and Messrs. THUAX and WEBERS, of the Atlanta; Ex-Commodore BRADY and J. O'NEIL, of the Waverley Club, were also among the guests, together with Captain JNO. GREENHOUGH and several City officials and members of the Press. The members of the Harvard crew, Messrs. LOANING, SIMMONS, BASS and RICE, carsmen, and BURNHAM, coxswain, arrived in carriages about 9 o'clock, and were received with hearty cheers. Mr. LEGRO ARPENWALL, the President of the Nassau Club, did them welcome in a brief speech, in which he spoke of the unequal task before them of attempting to compete with an English club on their own waters, but the wishes and sympathies of the whole English nation in favor of their antagonists, but assured them that they carried with them the best wishes of millions of Americans for their success, and if they were beaten it would be an honorable defeat. The English, he said, were a betting people, and many of their wagers would be against the Harvard crew, but he, for one, was not without confidence in their success, and although the Nassau Club was not a betting club, yet he had drawn his check for a small wager, which he desired one of the crew to take over and stake it against a like amount of English.

Mr. LORING, the Captain of the Harvard crew, responded briefly, saying that they intended to do the best they could, but he did not feel like betting in advance, and would wait to see whether the results of the race should warrant it.

The company then took a bumper of champagne, prepared under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of J. B. WHITE, C. S. KINGSLEY, J. SMITH, GEO. HENRY, W. F. COBBS and J. A. GARLAND, of the Nassau Club. A band of music was in attendance, and the party enjoyed themselves in a jovial way until a late hour of the night.

The Harvard crew will sail for England in the steamer *City of Paris* at noon to-day.

POISONING CASE IN HOBOKEN.

Verdict of the Jury—Acquittal of the Husband Accused of Murdering His Wife—The Case One of Suicide.

The inquest in the case of the woman ELLEN ALLEN, who died on Wednesday from the effects of a dose of Paris green, and whose husband was arrested on suspicion of having administered it, was held before Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, and was concluded last night. Considerable evidence was taken, of which the following was the most important:

Dr. Elder testified that he had made a post-mortem examination of the deceased, and found no marks of external violence; the lungs, heart, liver and kidneys were in a healthy condition; the stomach contained about a quart of fluid of a greenish color, and a small quantity of a substance resembling flour; found some green stuff in some portions of the small bowels, which, upon testing, I found to be Paris green, and it is my opinion that it was Paris green which caused death.

Several other witnesses then testified, but nothing new was elicited, and Mr. Allen was again placed upon the stand. His evidence was in general of a contradictory nature. The only thing new which was elicited was that Mrs. Allen distinctly remembered that on the evening of Tuesday, after Mrs. Allen had been out for the last time, she came in, and went to the closet, and remained there for a space of ten minutes, leaning against a shelf; he did not know whether she put the meat on the fire or whether she had done it, and could not tell anything about what occurred from that time until the time she said she was unwell.

Charles A. Murphy was then called, and stated that he was an employe of John J. O'Donoghue; was in his place of business, at No. 65 Franklin-street, when Mr. Allen came to tell of the death of his wife; Mr. O'Donoghue was going out at the time, when Mr. Allen met him and told that he had some bad news to bring, "Ellen is dead; she died this morning with oranges;" was in Mr. Muller's store to procure one of these boxes of Paris green, and Mr. Muller stated to me that three boxes had been sold during last Tuesday; they were small wooden boxes, similar to that produced in Court, and covered with green paper.

Cornelius O'Donoghue was then called, and testified as follows: I am a brother to deceased; am acquainted with Mr. Allen; he had been married to my sister five years, and two months; my sister complained to me frequently that she had been ill-treated; on one occasion that she had been dragged down stairs and beaten; he, Allen, was in the habit of doing so; have seen my sister with a black eye; I chased him once and gave him a licking.

Mr. John J. O'Donoghue was then called and sworn, and testified to an alleged outrage on the deceased by her husband prior to the marriage; his arrest and marriage before Police Justice Hogan, of New-York, the girl at that time being between 16 and 17 years of age; he went on to state that he did not visit them, as he did not like the man, and was afraid of an alteration, but has seen a scar on her head, where Allen, it is alleged, struck her, and has often seen his mother crying about the manner in which the deceased was treated by her husband; his brother threatened to lick him if he ill-treated her any more, and he never heard of her being ill-treated afterward, he apparently having been intimidated; and further, that on the day of her death, Allen was not around the house, and did not put in an appearance until 10, the deponent, went to search for him and found him in a neighbor's house, and told him that if he did not come then and act as a man ought to, under such circumstances, he, deponent, would punch his head.

During the examination, the witness appeared to be considerably affected.

The case was again resumed at 7:30 P. M.

Frank C. Magery being sworn, testified: I reside at the corner of First and Jefferson streets, and know the prisoner, Thomas Allen; he comes in my house occasionally; on Tuesday last he came in about nine o'clock in the evening, and said his wife was very sick with the summer complaint, and asked if I knew what was good for it; I gave him a gill of blackberry brandy, bitters and peppermint in a bottle; he went out later, he came again, and asked if I knew a doctor, and I went with him for Dr. Benson.

The evidence was here closed. The Coroner said it was satisfactorily shown that the woman died from Paris green, and it was for the jury to decide whether she took it herself or whether it was administered by some one else.

After being out half an hour the jury returned the following verdict: "We believe that ELLEN ALLEN came to her death by swallowing a dose of poison—Paris green—and that she took it voluntarily."

Upon the rendition of the verdict the prisoner, ALLEN, was discharged.

Governor Randolph's Staff.

Governor RANDOLPH has made the following appointments of Aids to his personal staff: Lieutenant-Colonel Robert S. Swords, Newark; Lieutenant-Colonel Amos Robins, New-Brunswick; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert S. Dumont, Morristown; Lieutenant-Colonel John Russell, Bedminster. Major Edward T. Greene, commanding the Third Regiment Infantry, has appointed the following staff: Adjutant John C. Nocus, Quartermaster; John G. Bigelow, Paymaster; Frederick S. Neeley, Surgeon; W. W. L. Phillips, Chaplain; John Hall, Chaplain.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

An Insane Woman Murders Her Mother-in-Law—Fatal Results of the Affair.

The residence of GEORGE B. DRANE, a merchant, has been for half time at No. 243 West Thirteenth-street, and his family consisted of himself, his wife ROSANNA, aged about 45 years, several children, some of them grown, and his mother, Mrs. SUSAN LAMBRAUX, aged 70 years. Besides these, several persons have been inmates of the house, and among these latter was a gentleman named DAVIS.

The family was prosperous, and but for one affection that hovered over the house would have been happy. For six years past Mrs. DRANE has been subject to periodical fits of insanity, which increased in severity with their number, although not until quite recently attended with any exhibitions of violence. Some four months since the first discovery of a suicidal tendency and showed a razor, which she said she intended to use upon herself. On this occasion the family physician advised that a close watch should be kept upon her, and if these signs should increase that she must be removed to an asylum to insure her own safety and that of others, on at that occasion, as well as previously, she had exhibited great malice toward Mrs. LAMBRAUX, and by her language showed that she was laboring under the hallucination that her husband intended to defraud her children by willing his property to his mother. But that fit soon passed, and MRS. DRANE apparently becoming saner than she had been for a long time, her associates lapsed into a fatal sense of security. Four or five days since her symptoms returned again, but not with any considerable violence, and as she was absolutely under the control of her eldest daughter, no apprehensions were entertained.

Yesterday she was put of the house for some time, and upon her return refused to tell where she had been; but, as she was seemingly calm, no strict watch was put upon her. After dinner Mrs. LAMBRAUX retired to her room on the third floor, and Mrs. DRANE was occupied in the lower part of the house in her usual way. At about 5:30 o'clock in the evening she was missed for a few moments, but was soon again in her place, outwardly unmoved and unconcerned.

Some of the children, going up-stairs to bed at about the hour named, stopped into their grandmother's room, the door of which was ajar. They saw the old lady lying upon the floor, as if she had fallen from a lounge on which she had been lying, and, inexperienced as they were, saw that something was wrong, and running down stairs, gave the alarm. The family rushing up found Mrs. LAMBRAUX lying on the floor insensible, with several marks of violence, as from a blunt instrument, upon her left shoulder, neck and head. A physician was instantly summoned and soon arrived, but almost before he had time to feel the pulse, its feeble fluttering ceased and Mrs. LAMBRAUX died without having recovered consciousness.

During all this time Mrs. DRANE had remained below unmoved by all the uproar and horror about her, which had been occasioned by the discovery of the immediate results of what had been enacted in the solitude of that upper room. In the midst of the excitement she let in a flood of light upon the terrible affair by asking Mr. DAVIS to go up stairs and see what she had done. Aside from this remark she showed no concern for her deed, nor did she seem to realize that anything was amiss in the house. The affrighted and almost stupefied household could only gather about to prevent any recurrence of the horror in their midst and send for the Police.

Captain WASHBURN, of the Ninth Precinct, arrived within a few moments and soon discovered that MRS. DRANE had armed herself with a hatchet, which she had concealed under her dress, and had attacked MRS. LAMBRAUX as she lay upon the lounge. There was but little vitality in the old lady, and a blow made her helpless—two or three additional were sufficient to rob her of her little remnant of life. The paroxysm of ferocity in the mild woman must have soon passed away as there was no hacking of the body, and indeed the sharp edge of the hatchet had evidently not been used at all as no blood had been shed. Death had seemingly been caused by a fracture of the skull, but as no post-mortem has yet been held the exact nature of the wounds has not been determined.

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The Board of Health reports show that there were found floating in the Bay, between the foot of Court-street, Brooklyn, and Coney Island, during the month of June last, the following carcasses of dead animals: 20 horses, 21 cows, 6 pigs, 377 dogs, 101 cats, 4 sheep, 1 goat, 1 deer, 1 fox, 1 raccoon, 1 pillow, and a large quantity of offal. All these were removed and buried by order of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

New-Brunswick.

CHARLES WHITE, a German, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon, by some bricks falling upon his head while he was working in the Irving Bank, corner of Warren and Greenwich streets.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, 11 years of age, last evening fell from the third-story window of No. 120 Elizabeth-street, and was injured severely. His wounds being dressed by Police Surgeon SUTTON, he was taken to his home, No. 148 Elizabeth-street.

CALLAHAN MCCARTHEY, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, dropped dead last evening as he was walking through his store at No. 52 Mulberry-street.

The body of an unknown man was found last evening in East River at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street. It was taken to the Morgue and the Coroner notified.

Brooklyn.

RICHARD KEMPSE, a carpenter, was arrested yesterday, charged with having obtained $140 at the Brooklyn Savings Bank by means of a check addressed by JOHN MOTT. Mr. MOTT, it appears, when he found the check to be worthless, paid the amount to the bank and caused the arrest of KEMPSE, who is held for examination.

There were 340 patients treated gratuitously at the Williamsburg Dispensary last month, and 1,052 prescriptions dispensed.

New-Jersey.

An unknown boy, 16 years of age, was run over last evening, between Elizabeth and Newark. The deceased was playing in a base-ball match, and while running after a ball saw a train going west, and stepped off the track out of its way, but did not notice the 5:30 train from Trenton on the other track. He was run over and instantly killed.

The Methodist Churches in the Newton District have voted 278 for to 240 against lay delegation.

Next Sunday evening Ex-President ROBERTS, of Liberia, and Rev. Dr. MCLEAN, of Princeton College, will be present at the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, and address the meeting. Mr. ROBERTS is now President of Liberia College.

Cholera morbus is quite prevalent in Newark at the present time.

THE INDIANS.

Interesting Correspondence with the Universal Peace Union and the Progressive Friends.

The Universal Peace Union and the Progressive Friends united in the following letter, which was forwarded last March:

To the Indians of America:

DEAR FRIENDS AND CHILDREN OF THE ONE GREAT SPIRIT: Filled with love, sympathy and peace, we desire to acquaint you with the fact that a movement has lately transpired which has been enacted in the solitude of that upper room. In the midst of the excitement she let in a flood of light upon the terrible affair by asking Mr. DAVIS to go up stairs and see what she had done. Aside from this remark she showed no concern for her deed, nor did she seem to realize that anything was amiss in the house. The affrighted and almost stupefied household could only gather about to prevent any recurrence of the horror in their midst and send for the Police.

Captain WASHBURN, of the Ninth Precinct, arrived within a few moments and soon discovered that MRS. DRANE had armed herself with a hatchet, which she had concealed under her dress, and had attacked MRS. LAMBRAUX as she lay upon the lounge. There was but little vitality in the old lady, and a blow made her helpless—two or three additional were sufficient to rob her of her little remnant of life. The paroxysm of ferocity in the mild woman must have soon passed away as there was no hacking of the body, and indeed the sharp edge of the hatchet had evidently not been used at all as no blood had been shed. Death had seemingly been caused by a fracture of the skull, but as no post-mortem has yet been held the exact nature of the wounds has not been determined.

As a measure of precaution Captain WASHBURN placed a guard over the unconscious murderess to the Station-house in Charles-street. She went quietly, attended by her daughter, and up to a late hour seemed to be still unconscious that she had been the principal figure in one of the most sorrowful of late tragedies. She will be retained at the Station-house to await the inquest, which will be held this morning by Coroner FLYNN.

POLITICAL.

Consolidation of Republican Associations.

A meeting of the Eighth District Republican organization was held last evening at the headquarters, No. 274 Grand-street, JOHN J. O'BRIEN, President, in the chair. The Committee reported in conference with the German Republican Society and the Irish Republican Association reported that those Societies were willing to join the Association, and recommended that they be received. The report of the Committee was adopted, and the discussion of the proposed amalgamation postponed to the next meeting.

A Generous Deed.

In response to an appeal which appeared in the TIMES, from the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, for means to enable them to take the children attending their industrial schools on excursions to the country, Captain H. B. CROSBY, of No. 288 West-street, generously placed one of his large barges at the disposal of the Society, and yesterday carried the children of the French and German industrial schools to the beautiful grounds of Crossett Grove. The violent rainstorm, however, made it undesirable to land, but the children, numbering about 800, had a splendid time on the barge. Refreshments, consisting of bread, meat, cakes, ice-cream, lemonade, &c., of the value of $300, were provided abundantly for the day. A band of music was in attendance, to whose enlivening strains a giddy company tripped the light fantastic toe. Mr. SKINNER, Superintendent of Schools, assisted by Captain CROSBY and others, directed the arrangements, and throughout the whole day there was no accident or unpleasant occurrence to mar the splendor of the day's enjoyment.

The German Language in our Public Schools.

A meeting of the German Central Committee was held last evening at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, for the purpose of taking measures to have the German language taught in our public schools.

The Chairman of the Committee presided, and Mr. HOFFLE acted as Secretary.

Speeches were made by Dr. GESCHI and others on the importance of the subject under consideration, and also on the necessity of establishing Normal Schools for the instruction and training of teachers. A resolution was then offered to appoint a committee to confer with the Board of Education on the subject.

The resolution was adopted, and the Committee appointed by the Chair; after which the meeting adjourned.

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